ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

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MINIMUM WAGE LAW IS UPHELD

Supreme Court Holds Oregon Law Applying to Women Constitutional

10-HOUR DAY LEGAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New and important rulings defining public and private rights, some regarded as marked departures along progressive lines and involving fundamental questions, have been announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of opinions. The principal decisions were:

The Oregon law establishing a minimum wage for women in any occupation was upheld as constitutional by a vote of 4 to 4. Justice Brandeis not participating because disqualified. How the court divided was not announced.

Oregon's law fixing a 10-hour day for workmen in manufacturing establishments was sustained as constitutional by a vote of 5 to 3. In an opinion given by Justice McKenna the court affirmed Oregon court decrees sustaining the 10-hour-day law as a valid exercise of State "police powers." Franklin O. Bunting, a Lake View Oregon flour miller, had appealed from conviction of its violation. The case was twice argued before the supreme court.

Justice Brandeis, who took no part in the case, was attorney for the Oregon officials in the first hearing. The sole question of validity, Justice McKenna said, was whether the law is a proper exercise of State "police powers"—whether it is a wage-fixing or hours of service law. It was sustained, 5 to 3. Chief Justice White and Justices Vandevanter and McReynolds dissenting, without opinions. The majority rejected the argument that the law is a wage-fixing statute.

Women's minimum wage and men's hours of service laws of many other States are affected by the decisions upholding the two Oregon statutes. The decisions mark an advanced stand in support of such legislative enactments, as the Oregon laws were the first of their kind to come before the court, and were conceded to represent fundamental questions between wage workers and employers not hitherto maintained by the nation's highest tribunal.

ATLANTA "CREATURES" PROFESS LOYALTY

Banquet Guests Remember "Mother of Suffrage" and Are Loyal to President Even If They Are Not Citizens—New Organization Attends and Unfurls Emblem

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Loyalty" was the keynote at the banquet given by the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association on April 5—loyalty to Mary L. McLendon, the mother of suffrage in Georgia, and to the nation was expressed by the majority of those present. The women felt that though they were not full citizens (being still without the ballot), they were patriotic "creatures," and knew how to stand for what they believe is their duty.

The Business People's Suffrage Association, the latest to be organized in this city, unfurled its new banner amid the cheers of all present. The speakers of the evening were Leonard J. Grossman, President Men's Suffrage League of Georgia; Attorney J. W. Weaver, organizer of Clayton County; Mrs. Emma T. Martin, vice-president Georgia W. S. A.; Dr. Alexander Smellie and others.

The officers of the Business People's Association are: Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, president; Miss Emma V. Paul, first vice-president; Mrs. Alice Rose, second vice-president; Miss Dita May West, secretary; Miss Grace Williams, treasurer.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is to speak here in the near future under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia.

Dr. Shaw now spends the greater part of her time in New York city, the headquarters of the National W. S. Association. Although her hair is now snow white, she is still vigorous and full of energy, and happy in the knowledge that the woman's suffrage movement is now enjoying the most prosperous and promising period of its existence.

WOMEN'S 50-HOUR LAW SIGNED

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Gov. Cox has signed a bill limiting the hours of women workers to 50 in any one week. Seats for women are to be supplied wherever possible.

VOTE ASSURED TO RUSSIAN WOMEN

Dr. Yavein Cables That Women Will Help Elect Assembly

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just received a belated cablegram from Dr. Yavein, president of the Russian Defenders of Women's Rights, which shows that the Russian women were prepared to make and did make a determined stand for their inclusion in the new liberty proclamed for Russia. "We are proclaiming, remonstrating and demonstrating," read the cablegram, which bore date of March 18. That they did so effectively is indicated by the latest advices from Russia. Prince Lvoff, Premier in the Provisional Government, has promised that women will be allowed to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

SUFFRAGE ENTERS NEW CONGRESS

Three Measures Introduced In Early Meetings of House

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The opening hours of Congress witnessed the introduction of several suffrage measures. Representative Keating of Colorado, Democrat, Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, and Baker of California, Democrat, introduced joint resolutions for an amendment to the Federal Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

LICENSE QUESTION DRAWS WOMEN'S VOTE

Hundreds of women in Wisconsin were keenly interested in the election April 3. Women vote for members of school boards, for county superintendents of schools and for the state superintendent of schools. In Milwaukee the school election was of special interest.

Women were also deeply interested in the wet and dry issues which were voted on in more than 100 Wisconsin cities.

Anthony Room Balcony. Miss Jeannette Rankin and Mrs. C. C. Catt. Speaking to Suffragists before leaving for Capitol to be sworn in as first woman representative in Congress from any state.

Mrs. Breshkovsky At Petrograd

Vast crowds have welcomed the return of the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution" to Petrograd. After long years of exile, her triumphant entry into the Russian capital puts the final stamp of success upon the revolt against the House of Romanoff.

TO SERVE SUFFRAGISTS AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Miss Ethel M. Smith to Fill Position at Washington Headquarters, National Association

Miss Ethel M. Smith, recently a member of the staff of the bureau of labor statistics in Washington, has been appointed executive secretary for the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The new secretary was a member of the national congressional committee of the association in 1915 and for a year was in charge of its congressional district organization work. Later she was with the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce as an editor. She was the organizer of the Washington center of the Drama League of America and is closely identified with the Federal Employes' Union. Her office will be in the association's national headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest.

PROVIDENCE TRIBUNE CHANGES ITS COLORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The day when it was announced that the Presidential Suffrage Bill was to come out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Providence Tribune executed a mysterious flop. From an attitude decidedly favorable. The Tribune now declares that suffrage can wait, that the legislators must be let alone to deal with the great war issues, and must not be bothered with the consideration of woman suffrage which is "a comparatively minor issue."

Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz has debated the question with the editor through the press, drawing his attention to editorials in his own paper.

Rhode Island is one of only three states north of the Mason and Dixon line which have not granted some form of franchise to its women.

TORONTO, Ont.—A bill to make possible the registration of women, has been introduced in the provincial Legislature by I. B. Lucas.

Women Oust Saloon From Prairie Capital

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In last week's vote, Springfield went dry by an unofficial majority of 458. The woman's vote gave the dry majority that knocks out 215 saloons in the State Capital.

It is the most formidable defeat the liquor interests have suffered in Illinois since the enactment of the township local option law and the law that permits women to vote. As an intrenched stronghold of legalized liquor-selling, the capital city was supposed to be substantially immune from the dry wave.

Maine township, which includes Edison Park, Desplaines and Park Ridge, remains dry as a result of the recent election. The vote was: Dry, 1,998; wet, 797, giving the drys a majority of 1,201.

An analysis of the vote showed that 40 per cent of the men wanted saloons, but only 15 per cent of the women took a similar view. Of the 1,521 men who voted, 906 opposed saloons and 615 favored them. The vote cast by the women totaled 1,274, and of this number only 182 were for saloons.

Des Plaines remained dry by the biggest majority ever polled there. Out of 1,274 women voters, 1,092 voted against the saloons. Towns that changed from wet to dry were Atkinson, Danforth, Clear Lake, Union, Sandoval, Wauconda, Pawnee, Gold and Highland Lake. All the dry towns remained dry except Vernon and Goode, which went wet by small majorities. The organ of the Anti-Saloon League calls the general outcome the most sweeping dry victory that has been won in years.

Twenty-two more cities and towns will vote on the question on April 17.

WINS BY TEN VOTES

KANSAS CITY.—Mrs. Roxana Blaylock was elected police judge of DeSoto, Kan., near here, at yesterday's election, according to returns received April 2. She led her opponent, a man, by ten votes, but was the only member of the women's ticket to be elected, men being named as mayor and councilmen.

RICHMOND CANVASS

RICHMOND, Va. — The whirlwind canvass of the four wards of Richmond on the four Thursdays in March resulted in the addition of 240 new members to the Suffrage League.

Leaving for the Capitol. Right to left: Seated, Mrs. H. H. Gardner; standing, Miss Jeannette Rankin and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; front, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw and Miss Jane Thompson, both of New York.

COURT ACQUITS SEATTLE MAYOR

Federal Officials Fail to Find Evidence That Gill Violated Liquor Statutes

Hiram C. Gill, Mayor of Seattle, Wash., his Chief of Police, Charles Beckingham, and four city detectives, all of whom were charged by Logan and Fred Billingsley with having accepted bribes in connection with the importation of liquor were acquitted on March 31 by a federal jury at Seattle.

The American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon League, says in its issue of April 6:

"The Billingsleys had been several times convicted of bootlegging, and it was the general sentiment that they brought the suit with the desire of getting even and embarrassing a city administration that is making prohibition prohibit."

During Hiram Gill's first term as mayor of Seattle, he ran a "wide-open town" of the most flagrant description. He had said before election that he would do so, and he was elected on that platform.

Conditions became so outrageous that the friends of clean government started a petition for his recall, but they could not get enough signatures. Then the women of Washington were enfranchised. They filled out the recall petition. Mayor Gill was ousted, and Seattle was cleaned up. Gill and all his friends ascribed his recall to the women.

He ran for mayor again at the next election, and was defeated. He ran a third time, and was elected because most of the people thought the opposition candidate was even more objectionable than Gill. On this occasion Gill had promised that if elected he would enforce the laws against liquor, gambling, etc. The other candidate would not say whether he would enforce them or not. The other candidate was also looked upon as the representative of certain great corporations from which Seattle had suffered much in the past, and which had contributed largely to his campaign fund.

When elected this time, Gill appointed a leading champion of law and order as chief of police, and proceeded to give Seattle an administration that was in marked contrast to his first one. At the end of it he was reelected, and, if we may trust the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, he is still giving the city such an administration that the liquor interests now look upon him as an enemy instead of as their favorite son.

Report says that Gill was much mortified at having been recalled by the women's vote, and that he declared he wanted to make a better record than that to leave to his children. Whether his change of attitude was due to a real change of heart or only to a sagacious recognition of his own interest, in view of the changed electorate, Seattle has been the gainer. The whole incident is a striking object lesson, showing the wholesome effect of woman suffrage in teaching better behavior, even to an undesirable type of politician.

WOMEN SUPERINTENDENTS

Women hold the office of State superintendent of public instruction in Washington, Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming.

MISS RANKIN HAS BUSY DAYS

Many Demands Made Upon Time of Montana Congresswoman

By ALICE LEE MOQUE

No prettier little romance of bygone days with a strictly up-to-date sequel has ever been unfolded in the stately white marble House Office Building on Capitol Hill than the story told with naive simplicity and unconscious charm by a young suffragist who has "come out of the West."

By 'phone call from National Headquarters in the morning Miss Rankin's office had been reached, and the time arranged with her secretary for an interview with the Woman's Journal correspondent. Not just a "story" at all, but just for an informal, womanly account of the real Jeannette Rankin, now known the world over as the first woman elected to the Congress of the United States.

In the old days when the offices of the N. A. W. S. Association's Congressional Committee were in the Munsey Building, Miss Rankin was met almost every day, her desk adjoining the writer's, her efficient work that winter being with the National Association's Congressional lobby. But, since then, the slender little grey-eyed suffrage worker from Montana has attained national prominence. So, with misgivings, the correspondent went about her task, saying over and over to herself, "Be sure not to forget and call her Jeannette."

To anyone who is not familiar with the huge length of the great structure built in flawless Grecian style of pure white marble, the House Office Building—like its exact counterpart the Senate Office Building across the mall—is a labyrinthian maze. As every suffragist

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STEPS INTO BROTHER'S JUDICIAL POSITION

Mrs. Beals of Seattle Takes Over Duties of Justice of the Peace as She Had Planned if Necessity Came—Commissioner Praises Her Qualifications

SEATTLE, Wash.—The second woman to become a justice of the peace in King County is Mrs. Walter F. Beals. She succeeds her brother, Maj. John E. Carroll, who is now with the National Guard of Washington.

Several days before her appointment, Mrs. Beals and her brother talked over the situation, and she promised to take care of his practice, if he were called away.

Mrs. Beals was the first woman to receive a degree from the law school of the University of Washington. It was in 1909 that she was graduated, and she took postgraduate work in admiralty.

C. C. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, said just before he learned of the appointment:

"I favor the selection of Major Carroll's sister for the office during his absence. She is fully qualified for the position, I believe, and bears excellent recommendations from Wilmon Tucker, president of the State and County Bar Associations."

Miss Reah Whitehead already holds the office of justice of the peace by election.

BALLOTS TO BE COUNTED APART

Indiana Women Will Have Special Ballot Boxes For First Votes

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — When the women vote in this state next fall, they will cast their ballots in separate boxes from those used by the men, according to an interpretation of the "nine-tenths suffrage bill" just announced by the committee chosen by Governor Goodrich to make the working of the women vote clear to political organizations.

The Australian ballot system will register the women's vote.

This committee, composed of Ele Stansbury, attorney-general; W. W. Spencer, Democrat; William H. Thompson, Republican; Bernard Korbly, Democratic state chairman, and Will H. Hays, Republican state chairman, submitted to the Governor the following interpretation:

It is necessary that the votes by women shall be placed in separate ballot boxes or cast on machines used for women voters only, and this rule applies to municipal elections and to elections held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the constitutional convention.

Women must vote at the same polling place in the precinct with the men, but, as a matter of convenience, separate chutes may be prepared for the women voters so that they may approach the polling place in a separate line.

Inasmuch as the law provides the votes cast by women shall be separately counted and canvassed, but provides no adequate machinery for such purpose, in our judgment it is proper, in order to effectuate the legislative intent and to the end that the voters may be properly cared for, to appoint two additional clerks to assist in the receiving and, if necessary, in the counting and canvassing of the women's votes, acting at all times under the supervision of the regular election board.

What Women May Vote

The woman suffrage bill contains a provision permitting "every woman who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have

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IDAHO CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUFFRAGE

BOISE, Idaho.—The twentieth anniversary of equal suffrage in Idaho was celebrated on March 20. At the Princely Theater a program of addresses and music was presented to an audience which included many state officials. Former Governor J. H. Hawley, J. H. Richards and Frank Martin delivered addresses upon suffrage. Mr. Martin was a member of the Democratic state committee in the historic suffrage year of 1894.

Mrs. J. G. Green of Boise, in her "Experiences of a Suffragist" reviewed the several conventions, political and suffrage, which she had attended in Boise, Portland, San Francisco and St. Louis, as a delegate, and paid a special tribute to the characters of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Many names of those who had taken an active part in suffrage in 1894 were mentioned.

MRS. CATT URGES BIG DRIVE FOR MORE FOOD

Explains Comprehensive Plan For Increasing the Food Supply, and Asks All Women to Get to Work at Once in Every Town

SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE IS THREATENED

April 9, 1917.

To the Members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

The expected has happened, and our country is at war! Between the "peace at any price" pacifists and the "war cost what it may" militarists, every possible shade of opinion exists among our people. Without doubt all these varying views are reflected in our membership, which counts men and women of every sphere of American life. Within the past two years we at national headquarters have received letters, sometimes signed and sometimes anonymous, decrying the cowardice of our organization because it did not come out for preparedness, and a few took pains to withdraw noisily from our body for the same reason. Of late we have received equally abusive letters, many of them anonymous, because we assured our government of our loyalty, and because we would not come out for "peace at any price," and with the same conspicuous publicity a few have withdrawn from our organization on that score. These symptoms only indicate the emotional state of our population, and no wonder. The whole world has been living on the wildest excitement for nearly three years. War hysteria and peace hysteria have contended in turn for public attention; "the honor of our nation" and the unspeakable horrors of war have played alternately upon our sensibilities, until passion is supplanting calm reason, and most of us have difficulty to think straight.

I am myself a pacifist, now and forever. War is to my mind a barbarism, a relic of the stone age, but I hold that that belief has nothing to do with the present situation. Whether we approve or disapprove, war is here. War means problems, many, big, tremendously far-reaching problems. Our nation, our children, our future civilization need clear thinking and prompt action now. War brings undue riches to some, and undue poverty to others; it brings disease, immorality and sorrow. It robs large numbers of children of the bodily nourishment they should have; it takes them out of school and makes wage earners of them when they should be at play. It has been said over and over again that juvenile crime has increased in Great Britain, France and Germany during the war.

Then what is the duty of suffragists? First, I am asked, shall we stop suffrage work? No, a thousand times, no. God knows we never needed the vote so much as we need it now. We shall need it as never before, in the adjustment of every national problem. Suffrage work must not stop. What then? Do triple Work! It is always the busy, over-worked people who can find time and strength for more. The great rank and file of suffragists do little or no actual work for the cause. It is time to appeal to the reserves.

In Europe women were not mobilized at the beginning of the war, with the result that sickness, immorality and economic distress were needlessly increased. If any man or woman in this land fails to do his or her part toward making the effect of war as little disastrous to civilization as possible, he or she is directly contributing toward the evil results.

It is not the appeal of war, but the call of civilization, which is summoning women to new duties and responsibilities. I for one shall be deeply disappointed if any suffragist, pacifist or militarist, fails to answer the call.

I do not ask any woman to do aught which violates her conscience; I do not ask her to join the forces of destruction, but those of construction and conservation. These have always been woman's work in the world, and never were they so much needed as now.

How Shall We Work?

A National Central Committee for the National Council of Women was formed in Washington, April 3. Twenty-seven national organizations, including all the largest in the country, such as the Federation of Clubs, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Alumnae and many others, are members of the council. A small executive committee of five was elected, with Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the council, as chairman, and headquarters was established in the Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. All national organizations of women which may not be members of the Council of Women have been asked to take part in this National Central Committee. If they accept, as all sensible persons must hope, this

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GREAT MIGRATION BACK FROM SIBERIA IS IN PROGRESS

PETROGRAD, Russia. — Madam Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," arrived here on April 5 from Minusinsk, Siberia. She met with an enthusiastic welcome, and was formally received by the committee of social organization. Soldiers and members of the committee carried her on their shoulders into the street after the meeting.

A dispatch from Tyumen, Siberia, tells of scenes connected with the return of thousands of Russian convicts from the prisons of North Asia. Nearly 50,000 sledges are now speeding in endless chain down from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, bearing the victims of the old regime to the nearest points on the trans-Siberian railway and thence to freedom. A correspondent of the Associated Press left Petrograd and went to Tyumen with a member of the Duma and two members of the former Council of the Empire to witness this unprecedented migration. Travelling eastward, the first large party of returning exiles was encountered when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg in the Orals. It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles, including 20 members of the Jewish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholensk district west of Lake Baikal. The exiles were traveling in special cars, and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

A Shaggy Army

The cars were met at the railway station by a vast crowd which cheered them tumultuously. The exiles returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition. Shaggy, uncouth, unwashed and extremely emaciated. Many were crippled with rheumatism. The exiles had started westward so hurriedly that they arrived in extraordinary garbs. Many wore sheet and wolf skins as a protection against the bitter blasts of the Siberian wind. Others had on hand some fur coats given them by wealthy sympathizers.

All Ekaterinburg gathered to do honor to the exiles, and a reception and dinner were hastily improvised, at which a speech was delivered by Sophia Vasneff, who had spent seven years in different Siberian penal villages for possessing revolutionary literature.

As soon as the news of the revolution spread through Siberia, those exiles who had the means started for the nearest railway, traveling

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BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small Are Related by Mrs. Moque

No one outdistanced the National American Woman Suffrage Association in getting an early start upon the morning when Jeannette Rankin, our friend, co-worker with the National suffrage forces, woman's woman and all-round successful politician, was to be inducted into office April 2, 1917, at the opening of the extra session of Congress as the first woman in the United States to be elected to the House of Representatives.

The breakfast given in Miss Rankin's honor at the Shoreham Hotel was scheduled for nine o'clock, but a little before eight the energitic Miss F. F. Stiles, president of the Equal Suffrage College League, and the Journal's representative, arrived at the hotel, to find the sleepy waiters in the banquet hall laying the cloths, and just beginning to get the tables ready. But notwithstanding the early hours, very shortly afterwards women by twos and three began to gather, knowing that the number desiring seats at the breakfast would greatly exceed the 165 places available. Splendid addresses were made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and others. Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw's words perhaps expressed the experience of every woman present. "When I arose this glorious morning," she said smilingly, "I felt a strange feeling of joy which thrilled me with a sense almost of exaltation. For I remembered today was the great day of days, when Jeannette Rankin would lead all women, as the first woman and a suffragist to take her seat in the Congress of the United States!"

Suffragists at Early Breakfast

The great banqueting hall was full when Miss Rankin, accompanied by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Jane Thompson and other prominent suffragists of both Washington and New York, made her way through the applauding hosts, to the reserved places at the speakers' table. Never before has there been a public gathering of women—women of all societies, parties, occupations, politics, religion and opinions—more enthusiastic in praise of another woman, or who by their pride in her personal achievements proved their solidarity—the success of one being the success of all.

Miss Jane Thompson, of New York, proved herself an able toastmaster, and Jeannette Rankin, seated facing the admiring audience with Mrs. Catt on her right, and Miss Paul, president of the Woman's Party, on her left, was treated to a eulogy so spontaneous and heart-felt that her cheeks were dyed with blushes. She had trouble at times to keep from showing the deep emotion she felt.

Speaks From Gallery

After a few final words of appreciation by Miss Rankin, and her promise that, while "she might make mistakes, she meant to do her best," the major part of the breakfasters hurried to Headquarters where, before leaving for the Capitol, the Representative from Montana made a short address from the balcony outside the Historic Susan B. Anthony Room, to the crowds assembled on the sidewalk. Mrs. Catt alone stood beside Jeannette Rankin as she spoke, standing between the American flag and the suffrage banner. But to some of the older ones in the crowd below there seemed to be another woman there—the well remembered, loved, tall figure, in its "old black alpaca and little red shawl"—Miss Anthony's spirit must indeed have been there to rejoice with all the other pioneers.

At the moment of the start for the Capitol, where Miss Rankin was to take the oath of office as a bonafide Representative from Montana, scores of camera men were on hand, and took pictures of the momentous occasion. With Miss Rankin and Mrs. Catt in the gayly decorated automobile sat Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Mrs. Laidlaw and Miss Thompson. Later Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Gardener were so fortunate as to witness the seating of Jeannette Rankin from their places in the Speaker's Gallery—where both were the guests for the occasion of Speaker and Mrs. Clark.

Persons familiar with public celebrations and personages here in Washington and en rapport with newspaper accounts relating to officials and functions of all kinds have been particularly impressed with the amazing popularity so quickly achieved by Jeannette Rankin. Not a word has been heard, or a single squib printed, which has not been most complimentary to her. The gauge of her success is the vital proof of the onward march of woman's cause. Even the jokes of the scribes have been complimentary and attest in the plainest way the general popularity of the woman of whom it is said: "She tells you nothing—but does it charmingly."

Federal Amendment Introduced

The Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage has already been introduced by three Congressmen, Representatives Baker, Keating and Mondell; Miss Rankin will also introduce it in the House later. In the Senate it has been introduced by Senator Jones, chairman of the new Suffrage Committee. A two-day hearing is expected by the committee between April 19 and 28.

At National Headquarters great interest is felt in the fact that the women's vote is recognized as the cause of the success of Robert H. McCormick in the twenty-fifth ward of Chicago. Notwithstanding the claim made, not long ago, all over Illinois that "women wouldn't vote, even if they could" they not only worked hard around the polls, in all parts of the city, but voted in large numbers in every precinct.

Chinese Women Emancipated

A former Chinese diplomat, Hwang Huei, now visiting the capital, in a recent interview, said: "The women of China have been emancipated. I look to them as the real apostles of modernism and civilization. Somehow women are more reasonable than men. They can see further ahead. They are much easier dissatisfied with things as they are—and that is the greatest stimulus for progress."

The patriotic enthusiasm of Washington women and their readiness to serve their country has found expression in so many girls and women seeking to enlist in the army, navy, and naval reserve corps, that the old Naval Hospital on Pennsylvania Avenue has been unable to enroll all of them. About forty women, mostly girls in their early twenties, have been made U. S. Yeomen of the third class. They will receive the same rate of pay as male Yeomen of their grade, and will be given work as telegraphers, stenographers, typists, etc. The officers in charge of the recruiting station state that more than 300 women have applied and been enrolled, and all of them will be called upon in the event of any emergency.

College Women Enlist

Nine women's colleges have already signified to the government the willingness of women to serve their country. Vassar College has a fully equipped wireless station and a large class of girls who are trained radio experts, ready to serve. Goucher College, Baltimore, is one of the institutions offering practical help. President Wilson's daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo, are all three graduates of Goucher College.

TOLEDO, O., WOMEN TO LEARN TO RUN STREET CARS

TOLEDO, O.—Preliminary arrangements have been made by the Toledo Railway and Light Company for the inauguration of a school to teach women to run street cars. The movement is to plan for an emergency that might arise in case a call for men is made by the government.

It was stated by the company officials, however, that the women would be used only as a last resort.

Providence Joins Boston

The Woman's Journal is now for sale on the newsstands of Providence, Rhode Island, in addition to the newsstands of Greater Boston.

What city will be next?

You can help to make that next city yours.

Write for full information.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

MRS. CATT HAS FOOD PLAN

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Corps, the Association of Collegiate National Committee will represent the entire organized power of the women of America.

Mrs. Moore will appoint a temporary State chairman for each State at once. In most States this will be the president of the Federation of Clubs, as representing the most neutral body. She will be instructed to call the presidents of all State organizations into conference immediately, and to organize a State Central Committee similar to the National Central Committee. This committee will elect a small executive committee and a permanent State chairman.

The State executive committee will appoint a temporary chairman in every chief city and town of the State. With the lists of auxiliaries of all the State organizations in hand, this will be easy to do. This local chairman will call into conference the presidents of all the town organizations, or call a woman's mass meeting, if she prefers. A local committee similar to that of State and national, will be formed, composed of all local women's organizations, clubs, church societies, reform bodies, civic leagues, teachers' clubs, mothers' clubs, etc. This in turn will elect a small executive committee and a permanent local chairman.

The State committees and the local committees in the chief cities of the County should be in operation by May 1. It is a simple, effective, nation-wide scheme, which will reach every crossroad. It is practical, too, and nothing but the clash of personalities will prevent it from successful operation.

You, fellow suffragists, will hear, and, I hope, heed these calls as they pass from nation to State, and from State to local groups; but it is not necessary to wait. Take the matter up with other organizations in your town, whenever you like, form a self-appointed committee of local presidents, and ask them to call the women of the town together. Organize the town committee, elect the town chairman, and your town is ready for work.

What Shall This Organization Do?

First, register the women of every town and State. Let us learn our resources. Next week the card of registration will be printed.

The nature of the work to be done differs so completely in different States, and even between towns within the same State, and especially between town and city, that the registration cards cannot cover the vast variety of probable demands. Each committee must adapt them to local needs.

The Small Towns

To small interior towns, the great opportunity is to increase the food supply. There, nearly every woman can have a garden, thus liberating for outside shipment more of the produce of farmers and public gardeners. The world is likely to suffer terribly over the food problem a few months hence. The crop in the big wheat producing country of Argentina, where it is now autumn, has failed. Our own winter wheat crop is reported short and not of the best. Potatoes are ten cents a pound, and the price of seed potatoes is more than twice that of last year. Already the poor in our own land are in despair over the high cost of living. Peace or war, war or peace, the world must have food. The cities are fed by the rural communities and these sections of our country must produce more, if the congested cities are to live, and especially if we are to send food to starving and stricken Europe. Even the most conscientious pacifist need feel no compunctions of conscience at increasing the sugar it needs for a single year, it never recovers.

Money will be wanted for the Red Cross and for many related needs, which women may well help in raising.

The Cities

In the cities the work is so much more varied and is so pressing that it is impossible to list it. Here a few back yards may be cultivated and school gardens maintained, but agriculture is obviously limited. On the other hand, to teach the poor how to turn the material they are able to buy to best use, is a crying need. Here mobilization will ing the quantities of potatoes and bread stuffs. It has been estimated that at least 200,000,000 bushels more of wheat must be raised this year than is usual, to cover the world deficiency on material for bread. Farm labor has always been scarce. The war will make it more so. Women have not been accustomed to work in our fields as they do in Europe, but they must if the children of the world are to be fed. Plenty of young women are strong enough, and probably the most fundamentally important work the local groups of organized women can do, is to persuade women to take up the work of farm labor, train them to the task and persuade the farmer to accept them.

Many women will gladly preserve extra fruits and jellies to contribute to hospitals if need be, or to the city's poor, for those who know, say that when a child is robbed of take place and soldiers, lately sons of loving, anxious mothers, need the protection of the mother-care of other women in ways the world has made familiar. The wives, and more especially the children of some classes of enlisted men, will need the supervision of wise persons to see that they are properly nourished and do not lose their schooling; for the underfed and undereducated will lead to serious problems for posterity. In the cities, too, there will be a lively economic transformation, and women will be wanted and needed for the places of men. That they have suitable living conditions and fair wages is another compelling problem to be considered. Before the town or city committee all these problems will come for attention, and special committees will be appointed, of course, to look after them. Doubtless problems will arise of which no one is now aware, but so complete an organization as the above plan contemplates, can be trusted to take them up intelligently, as they develop.

The first step is organization of our forces. These are organized already; the only need is federation and leadership.

More later.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

MISS RANKIN FETES AND IS FETED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Miss Rankin arrived at her room in the House office building she found no chance to be homesick. Her desks were literally covered with boxes of candy, bouquets and potted plants.

Exercising her privilege as a Representative, soon after her arrival the new Congresswoman invited Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, and her colleague, Representative Evans, to luncheon in the dining room at the Capitol reserved for members of the House. She paid the check just like any other member. The party was a merry one, and other members stopped at the table from time to time to chat with Miss Rankin.

Georgia Prohibitionists Celebrate Victory

ATLANTA, Ga.—The prohibitionists of Georgia are showing their enthusiasm over the passage of the "Bone Dry" bill and its immediate signing by Governor Harris, by publicly celebrating John Barleycorn's burial. They gather around an open grave, and sing songs of rejoicing while happy faced pall bearers smilingly lower the coffin into its six feet of earth and shovel in the dirt to the tune of "There's a Good Time Coming."

The suffragists of this State were among the most active workers for the passage of the "Bone Dry" legislation.

Miss Ina Shepard of Birmingham, Ala., is said to be the only woman stock and bond broker in the South.

AGAINST SUFFRAGE AND DEMOCRACY

The liquor interests have defeated the proposal for the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment in Illinois, by a vote in the House of 80 to 67. Their opposition was the more bitter because women would have had the right to vote upon it at the polls, although the women have no share in electing the Legislature.

The Chicago Post says of the liquor interest:

"It forced the wets to deny to the people of Illinois a chance to declare themselves by the fairest of all tests—a direct popular vote—whether or not they wish their state to be dry.

"This is the sin that must be charged to the 80 men who voted 'nay.' They sinned against democracy, just as the evil power of the liquor interests has forced them in the past to sin against the decent demands of the state. It forced them to oppose woman suffrage, to block the initiative and referendum bill, to stand by machine rule of the Assembly, to hamper practically every effort made at Springfield for social or industrial reform.

"The denial to Illinois of its change for expression on the wet-dry issue will not be the last offense of the wets. But it will be almost the last. Prohibition will come, despite the 80 Assemblymen who declined to trust their constituents with the right to vote.

"The wets are afraid to stand or fall on an honest public verdict on their cause. And the state now knows it."

The charge that Miss Rankin ran to tears when she voted on the war resolution is ineffective. Mr. Kitchin also ran.—Springfield Republican.

A SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE LEADER

The Charming Personality of Mrs. Yost Has Done Much For Cause

MRS. ELLIS A. YOST,
President West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.

Among the women whom the times have brought into prominence is Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. S. A. and of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. Mrs. Yost has all the refinement and delicacy of the traditional idea of woman, with the clear discernment, steady poise, and workable, dependable faculties characteristic of the new order. Her personal appeal disarms prejudice and rarely fails to enlist effective co-operation. She has made a record for herself in her own state through her successful championing of such legislative measures as medical inspection in public schools, establishment of the juvenile court, child labor law, weights and measures bill, library law, which gave municipalities power to establish libraries, and, greatest of all, the submission of the successful prohibition amendment. These are the results of Mrs. Yost's work as chairman of the legislative committee of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association and as chairman of a similar committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Yost lives in Morgantown, in the shadow of the State University. She is mistress of a beautiful home, an adept at domestic arts, mother of a high school boy, and the devoted wife of the Hon. Ellis Yost, author of the famous Yost Law.

Mrs. Yost is a college woman, a club woman, a church worker, a Daughter of the Revolution and a social favorite.

SEPARATE BALLOTS

(Continued from Page 85.)

resided in the State during six months and in the township sixty days and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding any election," to vote for certain designated officers and at certain elections. Women of the following classes are citizens of the United States:

All women born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including women born in the United States whose parents were citizens of a foreign country, but who were residing in the United States at the time of her birth.

Any woman whose parents were duly naturalized under any law of the United States at the time when she was under the age of twenty-one years and when the family was dwelling in the United States.

Any woman who, though foreign born and not naturalized, marries a citizen of the United States.

Citizenship May Be Lost

A woman who is citizen of the United States and marries a foreigner thereby loses her citizenship, even though continuing to reside in the United States. At the termination of the married relation, by death or otherwise, she resumes her American citizenship by continuing to reside in the United States.

When any alien, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Women, to be entitled to vote, must register the same as men.

The question of creating approximately 100 new precincts and the buying of as many new voting machines was discussed at a meeting held recently in the county commissioners' court. It was suggested then that if it were legal the practical plan would be to use the voting machines now owned by the county for men and have the women vote by ballot. The interpretation of the committee makes this plan possible and it will be followed.

PEACE VOTE BRINGS COMMENTS

Miss Rankin's Vote Is Praised And Condemned By American Press

Miss Rankin's vote against war has called out many comments. The New York Times printed nearly a column of interviews with New York suffragists on the subject. Most of them said she could have taken no other action in view of the principles she held. While regret was expressed that she had voted as she did, leaders of the "Votes for Women" movement said she was to be admired for standing by her duty as she saw it, when so many of her friends were bringing pressure to bear upon her to vote for war.

Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, a personal friend of Miss Rankin, who was in the House gallery when the vote was taken denied with emphasis the published reports that Miss Rankin wept or fainted. Mrs. Laidlaw was one of those who wanted Miss Rankin to vote for war.

"While I should have liked her to vote differently," said Mrs. Laidlaw, "she did her duty as she saw it, after one of the most terrible mental struggles any woman ever had."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt took the stand that Miss Rankin had the right to vote as her conscience dictated.

"I predicted two weeks ago," said Mrs. Catt, "that no matter which way Miss Rankin voted she would be criticised. If she voted for war, she would offend the pacifists; if she voted against it, she would offend the militarists."

"Do you not think that Miss Rankin neglected an opportunity to make a million or more votes for suffrage by voting as she did?" she was asked.

"I do not believe Miss Rankin was guided by any such consideration," she replied. "You must remember that Miss Rankin was not voting for the suffragists of the nation; she represents Montana. But I do not think any higher tribute could be paid to a person in public office than to say that he voted as he thought he should vote. Miss Rankin has done nothing to be ashamed of, far from it, and she can be counted upon to do nothing that she need be ashamed of. She did her duty as her duty appeared to her. It was not for any one else to make her decision for her."

Says Kitchin Wept, Too

Mrs. Catt was asked if she thought the anti-suffragists would point to the emotion attributed to Miss Rankin as an argument against women in public life.

"I suppose they will," she answered, "but does it occur to you that it was no more a sign of weakness for Miss Rankin to weep, if she did so, than it was for Congressman Kitchin to weep?"

Mrs. Laidlaw stoutly defended Miss Rankin. She said that the reason the woman legislator did not vote when the roll was first called was that she was struggling between her wish to do what so many had asked her to do and what she knew would be popular, and her devotion to her principles against war.

"Couldn't Vote for War"

"I leaned over the gallery rail and watched her," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "She was still struggling with her emotions when her name was first called, and she could not vote. When she finally cast her vote, we were disappointed, but we knew she had done what she thought was right.

"It is not true that Miss Rankin wept, fainted, or had to be carried from her seat. She was perfectly composed. She had been asked by so many of her friends to vote for the resolution; at the same time, she was gripped by a desire to express a woman's horror of war and her principles against it. When she finally voted, she voted with intense sincerity, knowing that she was not doing the popular thing, but refusing to allow herself to be governed by motives of expediency. She just couldn't vote for war."

Mrs. Laidlaw pointed out that while the patriotism of the suffragists of England had had much to do with the British authorities changing their attitude toward suffrage, a majority of the English suffragists had been against war up to the time England got into it.

"Then," she said, "they pitched right in and did their best. That is what American suffragists will do, Miss Rankin included."

"Please don't forget to say," added Mrs. Laidlaw, "that Miss Rankin did not weep and did not faint."

TALKS ON LEGISLATION FROM WOMAN'S ANGLE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A bill now before the Legislature to reduce the State Board of Control from five to three members was favored by Mrs. Katherine Van Wyck, secretary of the Associated Charities, in an address on "Legislation of Interest to Women," before representatives of the Fourth district of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in the Hotel Pfister, April 2. She also urged the enactment of the mothers' pension bill amendments.

WHEN MEN ROSE TO THE OCCASION

Reception of Miss Rankin in House Was a Continuous Ovation

One of the memories that promises to linger longest for those who saw the first woman member of Congress inducted into office on April 2 was the overwhelmingly generous courtesy shown the lady from Montana by the gentleman from each and every State in the Union. It was on the balcony of the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that Miss Rankin made her first public Washington speech. There, she was surrounded by women. Women acted as her proud and happy escort to the Capitol. As if to show her that they let no woman go before them in rendering tribute to the historic occasion, the House rose as one man upon her entrance. The Democratic member from Montana crossed to the Republican side and sat proudly beside her throughout the day's proceedings. Nor was that all. Senator Walsh of Montana came over from the Senate Office Building and added his presence to the smiling contingent from "back home" that was trying to make life pleasant for her. The Supreme Court, coming over to the Capitol in a body, requested that its members have the privilege of meeting the slim, graceful girl who was so bravely and simply bearing the heavy mantle of honor that had fallen upon her. All through the trying day Representatives, Senators and Judges vied with one another in their manifestations of helpfulness and good will.

FOUR WOMEN WIN PRIZES

Four women were the winners in the "Eveready" name contest just completed.

A prize of $3000 was offered last October for a better name then "flashlight," and the winning name "Daylo" was handed in by four women, each of whom received $3000.

The winners were Mrs. P. C. Grow of Watertown, S. D., Katherine W. Hand of Topeka, Kan., Irene M. Schultz of Union Hill, N. J., Bertha A. Wilson of Medina, N. Y.

REPUBLICANS WEAR THE 'RANKIN' ROSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since Miss Rankin declared that she would vote with the Republican party in the House, boutonieres of roses have become the prevailing style on the G. O. P. side of the lower chamber.

Miss Rankin, who at first carried yellow flowers, appeared on April 3 with a long-stemmed pink rose. The second day of Miss Rankin's membership found Republicans adorned in a fashion that indicated a rare progressiveness of mind. Even those confirmed standpatters like Uncle Joe Cannon have yielded to the impulse to adorn themselves. The flowers prove very effective by enhancing the general appearance of the Republicans.

Many requests for autographed photographs have deluged the desk of the new Congresswoman, and she says that her secretaries will try to supply as many requests as possible.

London policewomen are paid $6 a week.

SUFFRAGE FARMERS NAME CHAIRMEN

Organization Committee Plans Effective Program For National Service

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the work of the Suffrage Agricultural Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is being pushed forward rapidly.

The organization of the committee day by day becomes more comprehensive and compact and the relation of the work to the association's program for war service becomes more clearly understood. Back of every effective man in field or trench stand five effective people engaged in the work of production, administration and distribution. So runs the estimate of a war veteran. The further estimate that three of the five are women seems not unplausible. To make women of more value to the nation as producers is the effort of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Committee on Suffrage Agriculture. State by state suffragists are lining up for this work. On the national committee are, besides Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Mrs. Woodruff Leeming and Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees.

In Iowa Dr. Carrie H. Dickey, of Cambridge, has the suffrage agriculture program in hand; in Maryland, the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, with Miss Clara T. Waite as chairman.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, is the Michigan chairman. In New Hampshire, Mrs. Andrew L. Felker, of Concord, is chairman. Mrs. Ruth Litt, East Patchogue, L. I., is chairman for New York. Miss Enid M. Pierce, of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, is in charge for Rhode Island. Tennessee has four women at the head of its program: Mrs. James M McCormack, Memphis, (chairman at large), Mrs. Henry J. Kelso, Knoxville; Miss Amelia Terrett, Nashville; Mrs. Mary V. Grayson, Chattanooga. Mrs. D. Miles Taylor, of Richmond, is the Virginia chairman.

Numbers of women are applying to the national committee on suffrage agriculture for opportunities to work for wages on farms and in gardening or as farm managers. How to get farmers who urgently need help in touch with the women who want to work at farming and gardening is the present problem. Local leagues may either register all such women at their headquarters and publish the fact in their county and town papers, or they may secure the co-operation of the free employment bureaus and other well organized employment agencies to find farm and garden employment for women.

State chairmen are getting lists of farm and garden seeds with prices from reliable seedsmen, loading up with every kind of farm and garden information, and will send out multigraphed letters to local league chairmen of suffrage agriculture every two weeks during the season. Everybody seems to realize keenly the need of beginning at once, as the season is now on for planning and planting, and delay will militate against success.

A Berlin report says that out of 579 branches of the metal industry in Rhineland and Westphalia, 352 have introduced women's labor since the war.

Woman Suffrage Year Book 1917

Edited by Martha G. Stapler

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SINGULAR PLEAS MADE BY SOLONS

Five-Hour Debate Amuses Minnesota Suffragists — Senator Says Five Women Could Control Legislature

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The presidential suffrage bill backed by the Minnesota W. S. A., and known in the Senate as the Sageng-Putnam bill, was killed in the Senate on March 29 by a vote of 31 to 35, as reported last week.

The debate, which lasted five hours before the most crowded Senate chamber of the session, was not without humor.

Senator George Sullivan, the "wet" representative of Washington County, who has been a consistent opponent of woman suffrage —"and always will be" to quote the gentleman himself—was the backbone of the opposition. He excited the hilarity of the galleries by shouting, "Shall ALL women be COMPELLED to vote at the wish of a few?" Whereupon he glared at the offending galleries and shouted, "I will not be jeered at. I will not stand it for another minute," and was rewarded with a second irrepressible paean of joy from the irreverent suffragists. Another gem of Mr. Sullivan's referred to Miss Jeannette Rankin, who had addressed the Senate earlier in the day. He said:

"Does anyone think that the dear little woman who came here this morning is any better off as a Congressman—or Congresswoman—than if she had a husband and a couple of children to manage?"

Senator F. A. Duxbury, another ally of the antis, embarrassed his friends, most of whom would not follow him quite so far, by declaring in stentorian tones: "It is only the women who have lost their power to attract men who are seeking the vote."

Mr. Duxbury revealed the real cause of his opposition by his last statement: "It means woman-government. Put five women in this Senate, and we'd all yield our judgment to their wishes—and the man who wouldn't, isn't fit to be the husband of any woman."

One last never-to-be-forgotten pearl from the lips of an anti senator who shall mercifully be nameless: "Let the women marry, care for homes of their own, and, by the help of God, have posterity."

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE MEETS THIS MONTH

Minnesota Association Will Gather in Duluth for Benefit of Northern Counties—Mrs. Catt May Speak and $4000 Pledge Will Be Raised

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association has adopted, as a policy for stirring up suffrage interest, the habit of quarterly suffrage conferences in different parts of the State. These conferences, the Minnesota women believe, overcome the tendency to center all suffrage work in the big cities.

Three successful conferences were held in the south, east and west counties last year, and on April 26 and 27 a two days' conference will be held in Duluth for the benefit of the northern counties. The state association hopes to be able to present Mrs. Catt as their star speaker at the conference, and will take with them at least thirty women from St. Paul and Minneapolis, who will travel to Duluth in a special car.

These conferences are divided between business and pleasure, and always include a luncheon, a banquet and a mass meeting. An attempt will be made to assist the Duluth suffrage organization in raising the $4000 which is the pledge of St. Louis County to the state's $30,000 suffrage fund.

INDIANA'S SENATORS SUPPORT AMENDMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The women of Indiana are elated over winning the earnest attention and support of both Indiana's Senators for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Congress.

The women of the seventh district, Senator Harry S. New's home district, recently waited upon him and he declared himself willing to present upon the floor of Congress the resolution offered by the women.

Senator James E. Watson of the sixth district, in addressing the annual convention of district workers, said in part: "Let your object be purely woman suffrage. Get the vote, and then do what your conscience dictates. Do not start out talking about the ten thousand reforms you are going to get after you get the vote. And I will say that when the question of suffrage comes up before the United States Senate, I will vote for it for I believe it will be a good thing for women and a good thing for the country."

JUNIOR LEAGUES FORMED

Junior Auxiliaries to the Iowa State Suffrage Association have been formed in Sioux City, Des Moines, Waterloo and McGregor.

IOWA LAWYER ANSWERS ANTIS

Harvard Graduate Cannot Work Against Democratic Principles of West and of American Heroes

During the campaign which has just ended the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association made personal appeal to all of the Harvard graduates in Iowa to use their influence against the submission of the pending equal suffrage amendment. One of these letters was written to a young Iowa lawyer. His answer to it is so representative of suffrage ideals that it is worth reproducing. He said, in part:

"Mrs. Frank Foxcroft, Chairman Cambridge Branch of the Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts.

"Dear Madam: I want to acknowledge receipt of your kind favor of March 30, written to me as a former student of Harvard University, and urging that I use my influence in Iowa against the pending constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to the women of my state.

"I have read the reprint from the Independent, of Mrs. George's article, and the other enclosures, with care, and it seems to me I would be untrue to the best ideals of Harvard, did I not tell you, in response, just why I cannot agree with the literature you enclose.

"I have always thought that, among the great prophets of our American democracy, one of the greatest was Wendall Phillips. It was largely because of him that I became a Harvard man. Out here we believe as heartily as any one could believe in American democracy. We believe that even the ills of democracy can best be cured by more democracy. It seems to me that the logical progress of events makes equal suffrage in a democracy as inevitable as democratic government and Negro emancipation themselves were, and the great prophets of democracy, like Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Phillips, consistently taught this.

"Mrs. George says that woman suffrage is a fallacy; but to me her argument is not nearly so conclusive as that of Wendell Phillips when he says that 'the right to choose your own governor rests on yourself, the same foundation as the right to choose your own religion.'

"You remember also that, in his splendid address to Harvard men, 'The Scholar in a Republic,' delivered on June 30, 1881, after speaking as only Wendell Phillips could speak about the wonderful heritage we Americans have as a result of democratic government, he said this:

"'If, in this critical battle for universal suffrage,—our fathers' noblest legacy to us, and the greatest trust God leaves in our hands—there be any weapon which, once taken from the armory, will make victory certain, it will be, as it has been in art, literature and society, summoning women into the political arena.'

"Personally, I think it will be a splendid thing to have women in politics. As a matter of fact, of course you realize that you yourself are much more actively in politics right now than I am, who am an ordinary lawyer. Your chairmanship means that you are endeavoring, in rather a large way, to do things that very few men of my acquaintance are trying to do in the direction of influencing other minds on political questions, and I very heartily welcome it, even though you may never agree with me.

"I hope you will not think it unkind of me when I answer your argument that many women do not wish to vote, with the answer of Abraham Lincoln to the charge that many slaves did not wish to be free. You remember with what pathos the great emancipator replied that that was all the more reason why they should be free. I am disposed to think that the overwhelming majority of women in my state would like to vote, but if they do not, in my judgment, it is a pity, and all the greater reason why the opportunity and the duty should be conferred upon them, because it seems to me that no one can really say he has lived who has not realized what it means to captain one's own soul."

WOMAN TO HEAD CALIFORNIA BANK

OROVILLE, Cal., Miss Helen Lillis has been elected president of the First National Bank of Oroville, to fill the vacancy caused by her father's death. She was thoroughly trained by her father in the science of banking.

SUFFRAGE HISTORICAL DRAMA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Members of the Political Equality Club will present "Along the Highway" on April 17. It is a historical drama of the suffrage movement from 1824 to the present, arranged by Dr. Ethel Hurd, president of the club, and Mrs. S. A. Stockwell. Prof. Maria Sanford will take one of the leading parts

CONVENTION HELD IN MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Shaw Makes Principal Address to A. & M. College Students at Annual Meeting

STARKVILLE, Miss.—The annual convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association was held at the Starkville Court House, April 12-14.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw delivered a pre-convention address to the faculty and students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Starkville. This is the largest college for men in Mississippi, and has a tremendous hold, especially upon the rural districts of this agricultural State. The friends of suffrage were therefore, particularly grateful to have the cause presented by Dr. Shaw.

Dr. Shaw also made the principal address at the convention and among the other speakers were Mrs. W. H. Price, president of the U. D. C., Mrs. S. E. Stanley, president W. C. T. U., Mrs. Bertha Scales, Grand Matron Eastern Star, and

PROF. F. D. MELLEN,
Of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College

Mrs. Edward F. McGehee, president Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Price has recently come into active official participation with suffrage work. She has just been appointed president of the Fourth Congressional District of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, and is planning for the thorough organization of the district in accordance with the political unit program of the National Association.

She introduced the suffrage resolution at the meeting of the Fourth District of the federated clubs, which was the first federated district to adopt such a resolution; and the unanimous passage of the measure at this time had great influence in carrying it at succeeding meetings.

Under the administration of Miss Orr, Mrs. McGehee has come prominently into the suffrage activities of the State. She is now president of the Second Congressional District, which she plans to organize in conformity with the program of the National Association.

Penrose Receives Suffrage Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Seated in his office in the Commercial Trust Building, Senator Boise Penrose listened to Miss Mary H. Ingham's plea that he line up for the suffrage amendment when it is introduced in Congress. On April 7, Miss Ingham headed a deputation representing the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, to find out how the Senator stood on the matter.

The spokesman urged upon Senator Penrose the necessity for the passage of the amendment in this time of national crisis. She told him that women of the United States have learned from their efforts in the past that only as enfranchised citizens can they serve the country to their fullest capacity. The Senator replied that he would give "serious thought" to working and voting for the nation-wide amendment.

SUFFRAGE GAINS IN WISCONSIN SENATE

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin Senate on April 10, passed, under a suspension of rules, 20 to 12, the joint resolution providing for submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women to go to the voters in November, 1918.

SUFFRAGISTS CLEAR $60

The Dane County (Wis.) Equal Suffrage League cleared $60 March 22, when they took charge of a down town lunch room and confectionery establishment. Better still, they distributed literature, and made their presence felt as an organization

Mississippi's Efficient Guide

Pauline V. Orr, for the past two years president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, has effectively sown the seed of suffrage sentiment throughout the State. Singularly gifted with the power to inspire order in her fellow-workers and recognized as the leading educational force among the women of Mississippi, she has a strong hold upon the love and admiration of college and club women, to whom she has given greatly and generously her invaluable service for many years. Even with an unpopular message, there is not a town or hamlet in the State in which she cannot secure from its most representative women an attentive and friendly hearing.

As president of the Association, she has spoken for the cause in nearly all the larger towns of Mississippi, has organized a number of strong leagues, and effected a nucleus for the Congressional District organization of the State.

It is largely through her efforts that the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs is being brought into rapidly growing sympathy with the suffrage movement as evidenced by the fact that she now has more calls to discuss suffrage before clubs than she can possibly respond to, and that at the majority of the District Federation meetings recently held in Mississippi, the suffrage principle has been endorsed.

Unhampered by material conditions, Miss Orr would naturally be the force to bring equal suffrage to the women of Mississippi. As it is, she has been making bricks without straw, seizing time for the cause from exacting family cares,

MISS PAULINE V. ORR,
President Mississippi Suffrage Association

and working much of the time on an empty State treasury.

Her announced intention of withdrawing from the presidency of the association at the forthcoming convention has called forth universal expressions of protest and regret. She will, however, undoubtedly remain in close association with the new board.

IOWA GRATEFUL TO DR. JONES

Cause Made Rapid Advances Under Her Efforts and Legislative Campaign Is Greatly Aided

DUBUQUE, Ia. — The Iowa Equal Suffrage Association feels that the work accomplished by Dr. Effie McCollum Jones throughout the State during the past three months has had splendid results, and that it is due in great measure to her untiring efforts and able presentation of the suffrage cause to her audiences that the organization of the counties has advanced so rapidly.

While Dr. Jones was in the field, the legislative campaign was in progress in Des Moines, and at her request many petitions and personal letters were sent to the legislators asking them to vote for the re-submission of the suffrage amendment. These had great influence, and a common remark heard about the Capital, after the suffrage victory was, "Tell the people at home!"

Dr. Jones worked against great odds, during the intense cold of the winter; but her courage was indomitable, and she never failed to reach her destination and to make a stirring appeal to her audience.

GOVERNOR MAY RELY ON N. H. WOMEN

Executive Board of Suffrage Association Offers Assurance of Real Co-operation Which Inspires Personnel of Whole Club

MANCHESTER, N. H.—At a recent meeting of the executive board, members of the State Equal Suffrage Association passed resolutions offering support and co-operation to the governor and to the committee of public safety.

They read in part:

"That the State Suffrage Association of New Hampshire offers to the governor the cordial co-operation and support of its organization, with its large membership of loyal and patriotic women. The Governor of New Hampshire may rely on the spirit of self-sacrificing citizenship, ready for any service which the State may need, which inspires the personal of the Suffrage Association at this critical time."

A letter from Miss Martha Kimball to the Committee of Public Safety says:

"My Dear Mr. Jameson:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the New Hampshire Suffrage Association it was unanimously voted that that organization should tender to the Committee of Public Safety of New Hampshire the services of our very efficient and abled salaried worker, Mrs. Mary Post.

"We wish earnestly to assure you of our desire to be of service to the State at this critical time, and it would give us deepest satisfaction to feel that we can contribute to the safety and the defense of our State and country. It is to this end that we offer the services of Mrs. Post, a trained worker, trusting that we may do our share toward supporting the work of the Committee of Public Safety.

"With the most cordial assurance of our interest, and earnest desire to be of assistance in your patriotic labors,

"Respectfully yours, etc."

PATRIOTIC SERVICE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Suffragists Will Concentrate on Work For Nation While Struggling For Equal Rights

HARRISBURG, Pa.—"The stern work of war and the solemn, patriotic part women of Pennsylvania shall perform" will be the major theme discussed, April 18 and 19, when suffragists from every quarter of the state gather at Harrisburg for their annual spring conference.

"We will perform our part, whatever it may be decided our part shall be," declared Miss Helen C. Clark, secretary of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage organization.

"We say this, "Miss Clark added, "not because we are one whit less interested in our political emancipation than previously, or because we have any intention of lessening the vigor of our struggle. While still urging suffrage, we prepare for the greatest need of our country—patriotic service. And it is for this reason that at our spring conference this national service will be the dominant theme."

State and federal amendments will be discussed by local and national officials. On the afternoon of the first day, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National Suffrage Association, will speak upon "Constructive National Service." Mrs. Rogers' address will be followed by a discussion of plans for the annual summer campaign.

The summer work this year, it is announced, will deal almost exclusively with patriotic service by women in the interest of state and nation. Officials at Harrisburg assert that this will be methodical, intensive and extensive, reaching every quarter of the state.

SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT GROWS IN OHIO

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association announces the appointment of two new county presidents — Mrs. J. H. McGinnis of Caldwell for Noble County and Miss Louise John of Galion for Crawford County. Following a successful meeting at Marietta in Washington County, a suffrage organization was formed March 30. Meetings have been held in Belpre, Beverly and Waterford in the same county, and an organization formed in the last two places.

Growth of suffrage sentiment in Ohio is perhaps best shown by the work in Stark County, where conditions have always been adverse. Miss Alice Vignos of Canton conducts the work of canvassing Stark County women for suffrage sentiment. In her own precinct in Canton, a town which has a large foreign element and a conservative American element, and which has always been largely indifferent or opposed, Miss Vignos found 75 per cent of the women willing to sign slips indicating that they were for suffrage. The smaller towns of the county have been canvassed with favorable results, and 2,572 Stark County women have now expressed themselves in favor. The canvass is not yet complete.

SUFFRAGE STRAW VOTE

DES MOINES, Iowa.—By a vote of 24 to 7 the Iowa Senate adopted a resolution on March 28 to submit woman suffrage to a straw vote of the women themselves at the next general election.

FLORIDA GOVERNOR DONATES $66

Mrs. Bryan's Suffrage Tea Nets $132 in Voluntary Gifts to Promote Suffrage Cause

MIAMI, Fla.—A suffrage tea was given at Villa Serena on March 30 by Mrs. William Jennings Bryan.

Tea and sandwiches were served in the dining room, after the many guests had enjoyed the view from the lawn and the boathouse, and had looked at their reflections in the big silver gazing globe in the sunken garden.

The most important part of the afternoon, as far as the league members were concerned, came when a volunteer committee counted the silver in the plate discreetly left by the door and found sixty-six dollars.

The climax of the afternoon came, however, just when the total had been announced. Ex-Governor W. S. Jennings had come in quietly a few minutes before, and on the announcement of the sixty-six dollars, he stated that he would double that amount.

MISS NANNIE HERNDON RICE,
Corresponding Secretary Mississippi Suffrage Association

TALKS SUFFRAGE THROUGHOUT STATE

Miss Ramsay Visits South Carolina Colleges and Reminds Democratic Voters of Pledge

Miss Fudora Ramsay of Greenville, S. C., who has spent the past few months in her own State and in Tennessee, working for suffrage, spoke at a recent meeting of the Richmond (Va.) League, recounting her work in those States. In South Carolina, Miss Ramsay, a college woman herself, spoke by invitation before the students of the principal colleges, beginning with the University of South Carolina, Dr. Currell, the president, having asked her to present the subject there. Later, Miss Ramsay spoke to the 1,050 women students at Winthrop College—the State Normal School. Dr. Riggs of the State Agricultural School, Clemson College, wrote Miss Ramsay: "I hope that we may have the pleasure of having you at least once every session to speak to our boys."

"In Tennessee," said Miss Ramsay, "when we were hoping for a reconsideration, we went into every county in the State, stressing the fact of President Wilson's telegraphing to the Tennessee Senate the moral obligation of the Democratic party to stand upon the woman suffrage plank in its platform. You will remember that your 24 Virginia delegates to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis last June voted solidly for this plank, and, as they are men of honor, we believe that they mean to stand by their vote and to assume the moral obligation."

Miss Ramsay will spend the next two months in Virginia, organizing the women in the Suffrage Agriculture Division of service to the government. She will also register women for war service in other departments.

NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS START "MOVIE" CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has started giving "movie" lectures as a part of its 1917 referendum campaign.

The first exhibition of the picture was held on April 3 at the headquarters, at 48 East 34th Street. The pictures show the work of women in hospitals and factories of Europe, the changes in industrial life which give women more leisure today, suffrage parades and portraits of prominent men who believe in the cause.

Miss Annie McIntyre operates the machine and explains the pictures.

SUFFRAGE GROWING IN SOUTH

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Woman suffrage is making great strides in the South, in the opinion of Mrs Henry M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, who has just returned from a five weeks' vacation there.

SOUTH DAKOTA HAS CONVENTION

New Campaign for Votes Inaugurated in Butte County — Able Speakers Present Case

BELLEFOURCHE, S. D.—The Suffragists of the Black Hills in South Dakota are beginning their campaign for votes early. In three counties, Butte, Lawrence and Meade, conventions were held during the week beginning March 18.

Butte County began with a mass meeting on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Congregational and Methodist churches of Bellefourche. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, of Fort Pierre, the principal speaker, was introduced by the Congregational pastor, Rev. Lauriston Reynolds, who gave a strong endorsement of equal rights.

Mrs. Johnson, who is a lawyer, and a member of the South Dakota Bar Association, spoke from the lawyer's viewpoint. Her lecture was instructive, and the novel personal experiences she related were much enjoyed.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Paul Rewman of Deadwood, gave the principal address. Mrs. Rewman, once a voter in Kansas, has been an active worker for suffrage in several campaigns. She reviewed her experiences at the national convention at Atlantic City, and at Pierre, where she assisted in legislative work.

At the close, the Rocking Chair Club, the oldest woman's club of Bellefourche, invited all to the lecture room of the church, where a reception was held, with refreshments.

Sixteen New Maryland Regiments For Suffrage

Sixteen new regiments to fight for the federal woman suffrage amendment—in other words 16 new branches of the National American Woman Suffrage Association—have been organized in Maryland within the past two months. This was the report of the organizers to the executive board of the new Woman Suffrage League of Maryland at a recent meeting at the Rhode Island Avenue headquarters of the National Suffrage Association.

INDIANA WOMAN WILL PRACTISE LAW

Mrs. Thomas A. Cooper, chairman of the fourth district for the work of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has just been admitted as a member of the Ohio county circuit court bar. She will practise law in the seventh judicial circuit. She has also been made a member of the Bar Association of Ohio County, which is said to have more women attorneys practising law than any other county in the state.

Mrs. Cooper is a graduate of Indiana University, and had special training there in public speaking. She was one of the first women speakers on the question of a new constitution for Indiana, which she made a special study while in college

AVERS BALLOT IS VITAL MATTER TO HER

Advocate of Woman Suffrage On Liquor Questions in Connecticut Wants To Keep Son From Drink Evil—Suffragists Attend Committee Hearing

HARTFORD, Conn. — The legislative committee on woman suffrage on April 4 heard a sharp debate on woman's right to vote on the liquor question.

Attorney C. J. Danaher of Meriden, appeared in the interests of the state liquor dealers. Mrs. J. M. Arnold urged that to her the bill was a matter of vital importance. She said:

"I have a son in school now. Think what the liquor evil may do to him. And down there in the front row is a man who comes from my own city, paid to argue for and protect this vicious business. He has sons of his own. If he wants to accept money from these interests, let him make drunkards of his own boys if he wants to, but not of mine." Miss Emily Pierson spoke briefly for the bill

Many suffragists were present at the hearing, including Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut W. S. A. Miss Marjorie Dorman spoke against the bill.

TO HOLD DISTRICT CONVENTION

BOSTON, Mass.—Ward Seven of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association will hold the first district convention at the headquarters, 240 Huntington Avenue, on April 19, at 8 p. m. All other districts whose membership in the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has increased sufficiently to entitle them to one or more additional delegates are reminded that April is the month to hold their convention.

IOWA SUFFRAGISTS CELEBRATE WIN

Miss Lawther Tells of Lobby That Led to Victory—Thrift Committee Is Appointed

DUBUQUE, Ia.—The hard-won suffrage victory in Iowa was celebrated in Dubuque on April 2 by an evening entertainment.

The Wales Hotel Auditorium was filled to overflowing with suffragists.

The guest of honor was Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Iowa State Equal Suffrage Association, who has just returned from Des Moines.

Her appearance was the signal for a burst of applause. In response she told of the campaign in Des Moines, of scenes in the Legislature, of her co-workers, and of the way victory was won. Announcement was made of the future plans of the State association, and of the appointment of a State Thrift Committee, whose entire business will be to direct attention to the elimination of waste.

Mrs. A. W. Leman sang two old English songs and the play "Jonathan's Nightshirt" was performed. At the close refreshments were served, and home-made candy and flowers were sold, the proceeds to go for suffrage.

SUFFRAGISTS FORM RED CROSS UNIT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Hennepin County Woman Suffrage Association, numbering over 6000 members, voted unanimously at a recent meeting to form in their association a Red Cross Unit, to be called the Minneapolis Suffrage Unit.

The matter will be taken up at once by a special committee appointed by the president, and work will be begun at suffrage headquarters within a week. A mass meeting will be called next week to consider the furtherance of Mrs. Catt's plans for thrift, and the extension of the garden plan. Members of the State College of Agriculture will advise with the women, and will address the meeting.

PROFESSOR GRIGGS CONGRATULATES MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. — Professor Edward Howard Griggs, the lecturer, has written a letter of congratulation to Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, of the Maine Suffrage Association. He says:

"Let me congratulate you on the victory for suffrage in Maine. I trust that the men of the state will prove themselves enlightened and abreast of the times, and fulfill their opportunity and duty at the polls in conferring the obligation of the suffrage upon the women of Maine.

"It will add to the respect women receive in business and social life. It will put the relations of men and women more definitely on a plane of moral equality, in marriage and in the family, as well as in the economic world, and it will give just the element of education in citizenship that women themselves need.

"It will be an honor to Maine, if it is the first of the old New England states to fulfill the duty of giving the suffrage to women."

CITY OF TURON MAY BE OFFICERED BY WOMEN

HUTCHISON, Kan.—The citizens of Turon, both men and women, have nominated for mayor Mrs. Florence Lowe, who has been postmistress for years. Mrs. T. P. Graff received the nomination for police judge, and Mrs. Sarah Watson for city council. There is no opposition.

Local Suffrage Elections

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS.—New officers of the Ben Davis Franchise League are: Mrs. J. C. McCain, president; Mrs. Zora Willard, first vice-president; Mrs. Frank Linza, second vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Fletcher, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Lillian Sedwick, parliamentarian.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BELLEFOURCHE. — At the Butte County suffrage convention the following officers were elected: Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew, president; Mrs. Mabel Lang, vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Gass, secretary; Mrs. Frank Harris treasurer; and Miss Amanda Harmon, Superintendent of Woman's Rural department.

CONSIDER CHANGE OF DATE

DETROIT, Mich.—Definite plans for war relief were formulated by the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne county at a meeting in the Statler Hotel, April 11. The members considered changing the time of the annual meeting from May to November.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Fona Gale Reginald Wright Kauffman
Florence Kelly Caroline Bartlett Crane
Witter Bynner Joseph Peabody Marks
Ben B. Lindsey Mabel Craft Ewing
Ellis Meredith Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood Blanche Ames
Fredrika Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Publisher
George Brewster Gallup

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SHALL WE SIDE WITH GERMANY?

Parliamentary suffrage is now assured to women in England and Russia, and municipal suffrage in France. But when the Emperor William's promise of electoral reform was published the other day in Germany it contained no intimation of woman suffrage. As the press dispatches say, in Prussia votes for women is not yet a practical question; and the same is true of Austria, and of Turkey.

When Congress comes to vote upon the federal amendment for woman suffrage, let our Congressmen consider whether on this question they would rather take their stand with England, France and regenerated Russia, or range themselves with Germany, Austria and Turkey.

A. S. B.

THE ENEMIES WITHIN

In war time, every country is assailed by two kinds of enemies, those without and those within. The women of the United States will do their full share in helping to guard against the foes without; but it is needful, too, that they should be on their guard against the foes within. It is also especially appropriate that they should do so, because, in safeguarding the private home, it is usually the husband who protects it from outside attacks by burglars or tramps, and the wife who protects it from dirt, disorder, unwholesome food and dangers to health and morals. If she does not do this it is generally left undone. In war time, public attention is naturally focussed upon the enemies without, and therefore the enemies within have a better chance to get in their insidious work. It is up to women to guard against this, to the extent of their power. They cannot do it as efficiently as if they were voters, but even without the ballot, they can do much.

One of the internal enemies that attacks every nation in war time is the bad effect on the children. In England, since the war began, juvenile crime has increased 34 per cent. This is due in part to the withdrawal of parental authority, the fathers having gone to the war and the mothers into the munition factories, the harvest fields and the thousand other spheres of work that the men have had to leave; and it is due in part to the children's minds being constantly occupied with ideas of violence and bloodshed. If many fathers and mothers in the United States are to be withdrawn from their homes by war work, as now seems probable, there should be a great increase in the number of day nurseries and kindergartens, and there should be some collective supervision provided also for the older children during play hours, so that they will not run wild about the streets. A special effort should likewise be made in the schools to teach kindness, brotherly love and the many ways in which patriotism is needed in civil life, to keep the children's minds from being too exclusively centered on war service. But none of these things will be done unless the women press for them.

Another enemy that attacks every nation engaged in war is child labor. A great increase in child labor has already taken place in Massachusetts and other manufacturing states during the last three years because of the demand for labor in making war supplies, and now the tendency will be intensified. Attempts had already been made to do away with all the limitations that had been placed on women's hours of labor. Now it is proposed to give the governors of all the states the power to suspend all the regulations for the protection of the workers that have been built up during a century of effort; and some of the governors see the business aspect of the case more clearly than its human welfare aspect—are more impressed with the importance of enabling our manufacturers to prepare great quantities of munitions in a hurry than with the importance of preparing strong and healthy citizens for the next generation. Here is a field where women need to be on the watch.

Another enemy that attacks every nation in war time is debauchery. In Paris, since the war began, the cases of venereal disease have increased 50 per cent. American women must do what they can to counteract this tendency.

Another thing that we shall be in danger of having fastened upon us during the war is the state regulation of vice. This system is thoroughly discredited in Europe; it has been condemned again and again as useless and pernicious by the great International Medical Congresses held to discuss the best ways to deal with the diseases due to vice; and it has been given up by one European country after another. Yet in America many influential men are desirous to establish it, and this wish is always sharpened by the sanitary evils arising from vice where large numbers of men are massed together and separated from their families. Women will need to watch out very carefully against this danger; for when the state regulation of vice is attempted among English-speaking peoples, it is generally introduced with as much secrecy as possible.

Another enemy that usually attacks a country at war is Hunger and the high cost of living. A recent government report establishes the fact (which the public knew already) that food prices have been going up much faster than wages. This means that for years the "American standard of living" has been going down. Most of our people are undernourished, and this condition is growing worse. Since the European War broke out, it has made some things dearer because of a real shortage, and it has been used as an excuse for putting up the prices of a great many more. The screws will now be put upon the public tighter than ever. The National Suffrage Association and its branches are making a special effort to help the food shortage by increased cultivation of vacant land and elimination of waste. But women should also use their utmost influence to get our government to do as the other governments in the warring countries have done, in taking strong measures to prevent speculation in food, fuel and the other necessaries of life—and to do it at once, even if it involves taking over the control of many things usually left to private enterprise. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us.

Another enemy that always appears in war time is Panic. All sorts of wild scares and rumors get started and often do much harm before they are disproved. Just now the newspapers are full of them. Women can do their country good service by keeping cool.

Another internal enemy that attacks every country during war time is a spirit of despotism and intolerance, a disposition to take away the right to free speech, a free press and free assemblage. A sincere and just indignation is felt in America against "Prussian militarism," and yet, while we are mobilizing to oppose autocracy, we are in great danger of Prussianizing the United States. There is a strong movement to establish here the very things that we have long condemned in Prussia, forcible conscription to raise a big army, huge war taxes, and a despotic censorship. Some curtailment of personal liberty is of course necessary in war time. No person of common sense can object to being forbidden to publish any information about army or navy matters on the like subjects. But it is proposed to establish hundreds of military censors, one in every district, and to forbid the publication of anything to which anyone of them may object. Some of them will be sure to object even to legitimate discussion of what is best for the country and will treat criticism as treason. In some quarters a tendency to do this is already manifest. Women should use their best influence to keep the spirit of Prussianism at a minimum.

In addition, a whole brood of domestic enemies will attack Congress in the effort to "put over" schemes for their own selfish advantage either while the attention of the public is diverted from their manoeuvres by interest in the war, or else on the plea that what they want is needed as a war measure. For instance, the railroads are pressing for an increase in freight rates, and their representatives have the assurance to declare that the price of food to the consumer will be lowered if the railroads are allowed to charge more for carrying it. The railroads plead poverty. The official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show a vast increase in their net earnings, "the amount available for dividends or surplus," after deducting all expenses, including taxation. The net earnings of the railroads of the United States were $395,902,474 in 1908, $697,702,775 in 1914, $729,069,009 in 1915, and $1,029,241,804 in 1916. These are the figures as shown by the railroads' own reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission; but it has been proved that there are other earnings of the roads, concealed by their methods of accounting, which makes their profits much greater still.

As soon as war was declared, England and France took control of all the railroads that they did not own already. In Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, all the roads were government owned before. Outside of the United States, two thirds of the railroad mileage of the world is publicly owned. How can any government make war successfully unless it controls its own highways?

As the railroads are trying to put over an increase of freight rates under cover of the war and the high food prices, so every other sinister influence in American politics will try to get concessions out of the government and to squeeze extra profits out of the people, while public attention is turned another way. All sorts of undesirable things will be "wished on us" unless we keep a close watch-out in all directions.

Women have had long practice in keeping an eye upon many different things at the same time—saucepans on the fire, clothes in the washtub, half a dozen children playing around the floor. While keeping an eye upon the foreign enemy, let us hope that, at this critical time, intelligent women will also keep a keen eye upon the internal enemies of the Republic.

A. S. B.

A CASE FOR REFERENDUM

The proposal to raise a large army by conscription involves so wide a departure from American principles and precedents that it ought not to be done without a referendum.

No English-speaking country has ever fallen back upon conscription except as a last resort, when the very existence of the nation was at stake. Nor has it ever been authorized without previous full and earnest discussion, except in the United States. In this country the President already has the power of conscription. It was given to him without discussion, and without the knowledge of the public by the insertion of a "joker" in a bill passed in July, 1916.

As originally drawn, and as discussed in Congress, the bill gave the President the power to "call men to the colors." Secretly, while the bill was in committee, the word "draft" was substituted for the word "call." No member of the committee would confess to being responsible for the change, so unpopular was the idea of conscription. The public knew nothing about it till after the bill had been passed and signed. President Wilson said that he disapproved of the change, and promised to try to get the measure modified by the succeeding Congress.

The President, therefore, already has the power which one of our great dailies lately told us would soon be taken away from kings and emperors—the power "to cast men into war without consulting them, as faggots are cast into the fire." Before he exceeds it, and before Congress votes to approve it, the matter should be put to popular vote as was done in Australia.

In saying this, the editor of the Woman's Journal is speaking for herself individually, and not as the representative of the suffragists, who are of all shades of opinion on this question, as upon every other. To her it seems a plain case. There are something like twenty million men of military age in the United States. Half a million are wanted for immediate service. The President can call for volunteers. Perhaps the call will bring them. If it does not—if not one man in forty is willing to go to war without compulsion, it will then be plain that a majority of the twenty million would not favor raising a much larger number by conscription.

A. S. B.

THE COMING CONVENTION

Last week Massachusetts elected delegates to the constitutional convention. It was a momentous election, since the delegates who were chosen will have the power (subject of course to ratification by the voters) to settle the fundamental law of the State for many years to come. Yet the vote was very light. Only a fraction of the State's qualified male voters took the trouble to go to the polls. The women were not counted as "people" on this occasion.

Of the candidates at-large, the one receiving the second highest vote was ex-Gov. David I. Walsh, who has been especially active in urging that the Initiative and Referendum should be incorporated in the new constitution, and has gone up and down the state preaching it.

This is the "gateway amendment" that will open the way to all others. And for this very reason all the forces of reaction will fight to the last ditch to keep it from being put into the constitution, or, if they cannot keep it out altogether, to weight it with conditions so difficult as to make it practically unworkable.

MISS RANKIN'S VOTE

Several anti-suffrage editorials have been called out by Miss Rankin's vote against war, and by the report that she shed tears when the cast it, a report which turns out to be untrue. Forty-nine men voted the same way that Miss Rankin did, and, according to the press reports, the gentleman who made the leading speech against war shed tears; yet no one hints that this is any argument against votes for men.

Whether Miss Rankin was wise or unwise in her view of her public duty (and this is a question on which suffragists are as widely divided in opinion as the rest of the community), her vote showed that she possessed both conscience and courage. For the pressure to vote the other way was enormous.

It was a pressure from sources both good and bad. Many Congressmen voted for war for honorable and altruistic reasons—the reasons set forth in President Wilson's message. But, in addition, Big Business wanted the war, and it brought to bear upon Congress and the press every ounce of pressure that it could exert—a pressure more tremendous, subtle and far-reaching than most people know. The fact that Miss Rankin could resist it shows from the outset that she will be an independent voter.

Miss Rankin had other temptations to vote against her convictions. She is a warm and sincere suffragist, and she knew that unless she went with the majority, the suffrage cause would be whipped over her shoulders. She knew, also, that she was sacrificing or jeopardizing an unequalled popularity—a popularity that must have been pleasant to her, not only as a human being, but because it redounded to the general credit of women in positions of public trust. She has been receiving as much attention as a princess. Owing partly to American chivalry, partly to her own winning personality, the first woman member of Congress has been getting a continuous series of ovations. As Mrs. Moque says in her letter to the Woman's Journal this week—a letter written before the vote on war was taken—Miss Rankin was the center of universal praise and good will, and there was not an unkind word about her, even in the comic papers. It took no little courage to change all this. Those who think she was wrong should honor her as Northerners honor Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The papers that favor the war have been much gentler in commenting upon her vote than upon those of the 49 men. And some of them have recognized the fact that tears do not always mean weakness, especially with a woman. In "The Tale of Two Cities," there is a thrilling scene where Madame Defarge and Miss Pross confront each other before a closed door. Madame Defarge is determined to open it, in vindictive pursuit of an enemy. Miss Pross, a devoted friend of the woman who is pursued, is equally determined that she shall not. When Miss Pross defies her adversary, the tears come into her eyes. Madame Defarge mistakes them for a sign of weakness, and advances upon her with a laugh. But when both women, a moment later, are locked in a death grapple, it is the Englishwoman who proves the stronger of the two.

In voting upon a question of such tremendous import as was settled in Congress that day, it would have been no discredit to any of the members to have shed tears, whether they voted yes or no.

A. S. B.

"BRAVE, ACTIVE, JOYFUL"

A beautiful memorial meeting for Pauline Agassy Shaw, "New England's foremost woman philanthropist," was held last Sunday in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Dr. Charles W. Eliot presided and eloquent tributes were paid to Mrs. Shaw's many-sided humanitarian and pioneer work. Miss Laura Fisher spoke for the kindergartens, Miss Adeline Moffat for the day nurseries, Gustaf Larsson for Lloyd, George C. Greener for the North Bennet Street Industrial School, Robert C. Woods for the Neighborhood Houses, Mrs. Maud Wood Park on suffrage, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes on Peace and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth on Prisoner' Aid.

Mrs. Park read the last letter she had received from Mrs. Shaw. It exhorted the suffragists to be "brave, active and joyful," and to continue to work with energy for the good cause. It was like a voice from beyond the grave, and joined with the beautiful music and fragrant flowers in a tender and solemn appeal.

A. S. B.

OKLAHOMA'S HANDICAP

The Oklahoma Legislature has voted to submit a constitutional amendment proposing to give women full suffrage. Among experienced suffrage workers, much interest has been felt to learn whether it was to be submitted at a general or a special election.

Oklahoma is one of the states where any amendment to the constitution must receive not only a majority of all the votes cast upon the question, but a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Any man voting for governor who neglects to vote either for or against the amendment is counted as voting against it.

This unfair handicap can be overcome by having the vote upon a constitutional amendment taken at a special election held for that purpose only. In such a case a majority of the votes cast on the question is also a majority of the votes cast at the election. In the present cast the Legislature has decreed that the suffrage amendment shall be submitted at the general election. It may win, notwithstanding; but it is heavily and unjustly handicapped.

A. S. B.

NOT CHARITY BUT RIGHT

From Montreal Star

No more significant political news has come from London in many a day than the announcement that the Government is prepared at last to concede the right of British women to the exercise of the franchise. They have realized their dream because of their inestimable services to the State during three years of a trial which has borne perhaps more heavily on them even than on the men. The franchise will be accorded them not as a concession or a charity, but as right well and truly won. When the splendid services they have rendered have converted such life-long opponents of womanhood suffrage as Mr. Asquith, it is not surprising to learn that the opposition to the reform is confined to a very small group within the House of Commons. No one can say what verdict history will write on the agitation which preceded the war; it can write but one on the part British women have played during the war. What they desire is theirs by right of conquest.

A "mere scrap of paper" —Baltimore American.

Half Minute Moods

A STRANGE RIDE

From Christian Register

"He took us to ride," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "in his locomotor ataxia."

A HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE

From Passing Show

"There we stood, the tiger and myself, in the thick of the jungle, face to face." "Oh Major, how perfectly frightful it must have been for both of you."

GIVE HER TIME

From Puck

Teacher: "Do you know the population of New York?" Mamie Backrow: "Not all of them, ma'am, but then, we've only lived here two years."

TOO ENTERPRISING

From Topeka Journal

Clerk: Let me show you our latest machines. We have a motor car now that can climb any hill on earth." Chauffeur: "That's nothing. The last one you sold me tried to climb a tree."

JUVENILE REASONING

From New York Times

Trouble had come to a Washington nursery, and when the mother entered it was to find Charlie in tears.

"Why are you crying?" she asked.

"Because Louis slapped me."

"But why didn't you slap him back?" asked mother, who evidently believed in a policy of retaliation.

"Because then it would only be his turn again."

TWO INTERPRETATIONS

From Boston Post

A gentleman traveling on the Great Northern Railroad, having delivered his luggage in the care of a porter, made himself comfortable in the corner of a carriage. The porter came to the carriage for the "reward of merit."

"Well, said the passenger, "I see by the letters 'G. N. R.' on your cap that Gratuities are Never Received."

"A little mistake, sir," replied the porter; "it should be Gratuities Never Refused."

HE HAD EXPERIENCE

From Christian Register

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

GEMS OF ENGLISH

A county councillor said: "The sheet anchor of the honorable member's argument does not reside in the mouth of the council." Another county councillor, speaking on the subject of dramatic licenses, declared, "The ink is scarcely dry on our licenses when we proceed to dig it up, in order to see how it is growing."

THE BRITISH SUFFRAGE HISTORY

From New York Evening Post

Hard on the heels of the Russian revolution comes another great victory for democracy—the definite promise of the leaders of both the English parties that English women shall receive the vote as soon as the registry lists of voters are made up. The promise has already been confirmed by a vote of the House of Commons, so that the victory is assured. Though there may be delays, rejoicing is in order. A great political battle has been won, and won in the heat of an unparalleled conflict, in the turmoil of which the leaders of those who believed in the sex-line in politics have laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion. They can do nothing else, they say, in view of the wonderful sacrifices and the patient heroism of English women in a war as to the entering on which the women had no voice; and they freely admit that if the women were to withdraw their aid from the government the latter could not go on.

In the midst of a period which has greater discouragements to human progress to record than any other in modern times, it is most heartening to note this evidence of the rising tide which, as the aftermath of this unhallowed struggle, is, it appears, bound to democratize Europe and correspondingly to increase the democratic spirit in America.

When we read such a statement to the German Socialists as appears this morning from a Russian Socialist leader, offering friendship if the German people will slough off their monarchy, no one can doubt that there are movements under way that will change the whole aspect of things. No state which has been wholly socialized or nationalized as a result of the war, as has been Denmark, for instance, is likely to return altogether to the old order. This one may regret or rejoice over as much as one pleases; the facts are there, as is the certainty that the working classes will have a far greater voice in the management of their affairs than heretofore. Already there is not only the promise of woman suffrage in Russia; there is the victory just won by French women in obtaining the vote in municipal elections. No one would be bold enough to prophesy just how far towards pure democracy the swing will go, but the vital thing is that, as the Russian revolution must have set men's pulses to throbbing in Austria and Germany, so the enfranchisement of women in England will have its echoes in every land in which the vote is now withheld, our own backward states not excluded. The women of New York, who have begun their campaign to win the electorate for suffrage before next fall, have been given a wonderful object lesson in the speeches of Mr. Asquith, Lloyd George, and the Conservative leader, Walter Hume Long, who admits that he has been won over from life-long opposition to the enfranchisement of women.

It avails no longer to bring up the argument that the women of the slums will hand us over to the politicians or degrade the ballot. The recognition of women's political equality is made, for better or worse; women are to have the highest political privilege which can come to anybody. The simple fact is that after the enfranchisement goes into effect in England and the United States, no nation which desires to call itself enlightened will dare thereafter to set up the outworn doctrine that men alone shall determine the destinies of a country.

A REMARKABLE CHURCH

There is a federated church in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., where 18 denominations are worshiping. They are Baptist, Catholic, Unitarian, Congregational, Episcopal, Evangelical Association, Freewill Baptist, Friends, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Presbyterian South, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Universalist and Spiritualist.

And yet we are still told that equal suffrage will intensify religious intolerance.

A. S. B.

NOT IN THESE DAYS

From Christian Register

"Can you tell me," said the court, addressing Enrico Ufuzzi, under examination at Union Hill, N. J., as to his qualifications for citizenship, "the difference between the powers and prerogatives of the King of England and those of the President of the United States?" "Yessir," spoke up Ufuzzi, promptly. "King, he got steady job."

THE GREAT POWERS

From Christian Life

In a batch of selected curiosities from alleged schoolboy answers, we find two which are truly admirable. In reply to the question, "What is a sinful act?" a lad wrote, "A sinful act is doing what you want, when you know you ought not to do it." Another lad was bidden to name the seven great powers of the world." He enumerated them thus: "Gravity, electricity, steam-power, gas-power, horse-power, armies and navies."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

The Woman's Journal, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for April 1, 1917.
Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Publisher—George Brewster Gallup, 8 Park Vale Avenue, Allston, Mass.
Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 6 Boutwell Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.
M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, Mass.
G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.
Agnes E. Ryan, 12 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Estate of Rebecca Brower, address unknown.
Estate of J. J. Bolvin, 1981 East 66th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:
Mrs. George W. Blackwell, 129 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
GEORGE BREWSTER GALLUP.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April 1917.
(Seal) CHARLES W. BLOOD, Notary Public.
My commission expires October, 1924.

COMMUNICATIONS

ANOTHER WOMAN CORONER

To the Editor:

In your issue of March 17, I read the statement that Mrs. Potter of Plymouth, Cal., is the only woman coroner in the world. I think this is a mistake. However, my information is only heresay, and I give it as a matter of interest, without vouching for it.

A few years ago I met a cousin of "Maxwell Gray," (Mrs. Tuttiet), an Englishwoman, native of the Isle of Wight. She told me that Princess Beatrice (Battenberg) is the coroner of the Isle of Wight, by virtue of her title to that island. She has never actually performed the duties of her office, having as under or deputy-coroner the father or uncle of my informant (I forget now which). He is the father or uncle of "Maxwell Gray." She told me that Princess Beatrice always joked with him about his dying before her, as in that case she would be obliged to sit on his body.

KATE L. ROBERTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO KILL FLIES

Killing One Fly Now Means Millions of Flies Less Next Summer

Kill at once every fly you can find, and burn his body.

It is said there are many reason to believe there will be more flies this season than for a number of years.

The killing of just one fly NOW means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Clean up your premises; see and insist that your neighbors do likewise.

Especially clean "out-of-the-way places," and every nook and cranny.

Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is filth.

The fly has no equal as a germ "carrier"; as many as five hundred million germs have been found in and on the body of a single fly.

It is definitely known that the fly is the "carrier" of the germs of typhoid fever; it is widely believed that it is also the "carrier" of other diseases, including possibly infantile paralysis.

The very presence of a fly is a signal and notification that a housekeeper is uncleanly and inefficient.

Do not wait until the insects begin to pester; anticipate the annoyance.

April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign.

The farming and suburban districts provide ideal breeding places, and the new-born flies do not remain at their birth place, but migrate, using railroads and other means of transportation, to towns and cities.

Kill flies and save lives!

The United States Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a poison to children; they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding 3 teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving 3 teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

GIVE GIRLS LESSONS IN THE MORSE CODE

Connecticut Valley Radio Club Has Weekly Class To Teach Young Women Practical Telegraphy

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Connecticut Valley Radio Club, through its women's auxiliary, conducted a lesson in telegraphy and listening to wireless messages for twenty young women in the Kelley Building on April 3.

Chief Operator Glen Sabin of the club acted as instructor and under his direction the girls made good progress with the Morse telegraph code. A receiving buzzer was placed in one room and messages were sent down from the wireless clubroom upstairs. Each girl was given a short trial at the keyboard, sending messages and learning how to handle the key correctly. Detailed instruction will be given each week.

WOMEN ON STATE BOARDS

Four women have just been appointed to state boards in New Mexico, something that the women of the state have been asking in vain for years. One woman has been named on the Board of Education, one on the Board of Regents of the Normal University, one as a director of the Reform School, and one as a director of Miner's Hospital at Raton

DISTRICT NURSING GROWS IN BOSTON

In Thirty-One Years Cases Increase From 700 to 15,000 and Nurses From One to 90

BOSTON, Mass.—One of the most successful and well-established women's organizations in Boston is the Instructive District Nursing Association.

Starting 31 years ago, in the South Cove district, with one nurse, the association now has a staff numbering 90, including supervisors, nurses, substitutes and students. The 700 cases and 7,000 visits of the first report have become, in 1916, 145,740 visits to 15,000 patients. From a desk in the Boston Dispensary, it has come to occupy a large Central House at 561 Massachusetts Avenue, with ten branch stations in the various districts of Greater Boston. During this vigorous growth the association has been controlled and directed by women, with one exception. Mr. Ingersoll Bowditch became treasurer on the resignation of Mrs. Otis Norcross in 1907. Mrs. E. A. Codman is its third president.

The object is to provide competent bedside nursing for those unable to pay for it; to provide such service at cost for people of limited means; to inculcate the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation, which make for a better and a healthier cummunity, and to educate the public to an appreciation that the public health is a public responsibility.

With the growth of the association and the evolution of its purpose and policy, has grown the conception of a visiting or cummunity nurse's duty. From the bedside nurse of a sick individual, she has become responsible for the health of the patient's family. Nurse, teacher, friend, sanitary and hygienic expert—much depends on her tact and personality. Even the graduate nurse (and no others were employed), required special training to become a public health nurse. Women with the proper equipment were difficult to find, and that the standard of nursing must be upheld is one of the most strenuous convictions of the association. An educational department was therefore formed, to provide post-graduate courses in public health nursing. Last year, in co-operation with Simmons College, a fuller course was arranged under the direction of Miss Anne Hervey Strong, assistant professor of public health nursing. There is a growing demand for these specially trained public health nurses from all parts of the country, and students come from points as remote as Montana and South Carolina, showing that the public is awakening to the importance to itself of its own health.

The estimated cost of a nursing visit is 55 cents. Every patient who can is encouraged to pay this fee, or some part of it. The returns from this paid service have grown from $2,988 in 1912 to $7,964 in 1916. These receipts are, of course, but a small part of the yearly budget, which in 1916 was $82,860. The rest of this money is provided by private subscription. There have never been enough nurses to meet Boston's public health needs, as the possibilities of genuine, result-getting service are almost limitless. To expand in accordance with this need means a larger budget in 1917.

That the health of its population is of direct economic value to a community is now an established fact. Until the various public health agencies are taken over and provided for by the state or the municipality—the ideal of the Instructive District Nursing Association—this branch of the public service must be sustained by generous and intelligent private citizens.

Miss Mary Beard is the present director, Miss Grace O'Bryan, associate director of the association.

RUTH LAW WILL HELP U. S. IN AVIATION

NEW YORK CITY.—Ruth Law, who broke aviation records by her flight from Chicago to New York in January, and who has been in France for two months helping the Allies in air-maneuvres, returned to this city on April 4 on board a Spanish liner.

She said she would offer her services to the United States government, either as an instructor in aviation or as an operator on the firing lines. The holder of the non-stop record in America told of her visits to the military flyingfields at Campeigne and other French towns. She told reporters of a flight she made over Paris with Pol Morane, a builder of one of the latest types of French machines.

MRS. BRESHKOOSKY'S LETTERS

The May Atlantic will publish a compilation of Mrs. Catherine Breshkoosky's letters to her friends in America, covering a number of years. The letters are full of interest.

54-HOUR BILL WINS IN GRANITE STATE

CONCORD, N. H.—The Bartlett 54-hour bill came up for debate in the House on April 3. Messrs. Winant and Roukey, who had presented 48 and 52-hour bills respectively, offered them as amendments to the Bartlett bill. The amendments were voted down by the House, and the 54-hour bill went through without a dissenting voice.

Messrs. Murchie, Brennan and Callahan spoke in favor of the 54 hours, and Messrs. Barry and Connor of Manchester in favor of 52 hours.

The hearing before the Senate revision of laws committee was largely attended, a number of women being among those present.

RALLY TEACHERS TO SUFFRAGE

Defeat of Pension Bill Cause of Letter to Iowa Instructors Urging Support

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The recent defeat of the teachers' pension bill by the Iowa Legislature furnishes the text for a letter to Iowa school teachers, which has been recently circulated by the State Suffrage Association.

Every teacher in Iowa has received a copy of the following letter, enclosing a membership card:

"Dear Madam: Ninety-five per cent of the teachers of Iowa are disfranchised women. It has been proved many times that legislators show special consideration for their actual voting constituency. In states where this constituency includes women, legislators consider seriously the wishes and claims of these women. Again and again in suffrage states, legislators who have opposed humanitarian and progressive measures have been defeated by the women in running for office a second time. If 95 per cent of the teachers of Iowa were men with voting privilege, instead of disfranchised women, WOULD OUR PRESENT IOWA LEGISLATURE HAVE DARED TO REFUSE TO PASS THE TEACHERS' PENSION LAW, the justice of and necessity of which are so commonly recognized?

"We believe that your own experience has been such as to convince you that women need the vote for their own protection, in spite of everything that is argued to the contrary, and you must appreciate that what has been your experience has been that of countless other women, whether in home or in industry. We believe also that you fully realize the immense possibilities in the vote stimulating and awakening women to the interests and responsibilities which in our civic and national life should be shared by all.

"We urge you, therefore, to use your influence, wherever possible, towards overcoming foolish prejudices against the suffrage cause, and to give us your moral support by signing the enclosed card and remailing it to us. The smallest contribution will be gratefully received, but is not required.

"Yours sincerely,
"Elizabeth G. Bissell,
"Corresponding Secretary."

WANT INSURANCE FOR MOTHERS

Child Welfare Bureau Asks Governor Whitman to Consider the Maternity Pensions

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A meeting of the Bureau of Information of the International Child Welfare League, called to consider maternity insurance, passed unanimously a resolution asking the governor to appoint a commission to consider the subject.

The United States is one of the few important countries which fail to provide the poor mother with insurance at the time of child birth.

It was stated that 15,000 mothers die in this country each year, most of them needlessly, and that of the 250,000 children under a year old, who die annually, 100,000 might be saved by aid to the mother before and at the time of the birth of the child.

Mrs. Walston Hill Brown presided at the meeting. The speakers were Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf of the New York Post Graduate Medical School, Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Dr. Rubinow of the Metropolitan Life Association and Miss Rose Klodner, visiting nurse from Brownsville.

Child Welfare Law Provides For Care of Widowed Mother

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Governor Thomas E. Campbell has signed a bill passed at the recent session of the Arizona Legislature providing for the establishment of local boards of child welfare, empowered to grant relief to children of widowed mothers. Allowances will be granted to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of sixteen years in order that such children may be suitably cared for in the mothers' homes. The law will go into effect Oct. 17, 1917. The women throughout the State are keenly interested in the bill, for which they lobbied. It is being discussed at club and civic league meetings, and it is understood that recommendations will be made when the matter of appointments is reached. Two women are to serve on the boards, which will be composed of seven members.

The appointment of the board of child welfare in each county is made by the judge of the superior court, with the county superintendent, a member ex-officio of the board. A representative of the public schools and also of the public health and the juvenile court must be appointed to serve on the board, the members of which are to receive no compensation, and all acts of the board must be approved by the board of supervisors.

The allowance made to the widowed mother must not exceed $20 per month when there is but one child under the age of sixteen, the allowance must not exceed $15 additional for the second child and $10 for each such other child. In no event must the allowance granted to any one mother and her children exceed $60 per month.

MIGRATION FROM SIBERIA

(Continued from Page 85)

day and night in the Artic cold on peasant sledges or government post sleighs. An enormous number of sledges from widely-scattered settlements converged on Irkutsk, and so congested the trails that the movement was held up sometimes for hours. Five days after the triumph of the revolution 6000 exiles entered Irkutsk, but the vast majority were unable to proceed west owing to the lack of rolling stock. These encamped about the town and along the railroad, and it will be at least a month before they can be sent home.

100,000 Released in Siberia

The president of the exile reception committee in Ekaterinburg gave the correspondent a general picture of the present conditions and prospects of the exiles. He said there were probably 100,000 persons in Siberia who had been released under the amnesty measure of the provisional government. This number comprises political offenders, including terrorists convicted after trial; persons suspected of furthering revolutionary propaganda and exiles without trial by order of the secret police, gendarmerie or the minister of the interior; and finally, some tens of thousands of peasants exiled without trial by decrees of the village communal councils. Many of the latter will remain voluntarily in Siberia where conditions of life and work are excellent under the reform government.

In the mining district of Vertchinsk, seven women convicted of conspiracy have been released. Among these is Marie Spiridonova, who killed a colonel of gendarmes for torturing prisoners. She was herself tortured and abused for seven days, and sentenced to death by a field court martial, but her sentence was finally commuted to exile.

Sophia Lijnaitzky Freed

Another liberated exile was Sophia Lijnaitzky, a pretty girl of 19 from Vitebsk, who was arrested a year ago on suspicion of being engaged in political propaganda and was spirited away to the remote Siberian village of Kiutun. She was allowed $2 a month by the government for her living expenses, and managed to exist by teaching adult peasants to read and write.

Relating her experiences, she said:

"In my village the police themselves wearing red badges were the first to announce the revolution. Immediately there was a frantic competition among the exiles to get home. The first two girls who started were without proper equipment and were overtaken by a blizzard near Vrekolensk and, it is said, froze to death."

In some towns, men were freed from dungeons, and asked to have their iron chains removed. Blacksmiths were in great demand. Alexander Popoff and a group of alleged plotters were in such a hurry to celebrate that they rushed into the governor's palace and had their first free meal. Above the din of speeches and cheers for the Russian republic could be heard the jangling of the shackles still unremoved.

MISS RANKIN KEPT BUSY

(Continued from Page 85)

in the land on reaching Washington, during their visit, will want to call at the office of Representative Rankin, in the House Office Building. It may not be amiss to state that one should remember to take the New Jersey Avenue and Third Street entrance, and ask for Elevator No. 7, which will save fatigue and trouble in locating Room No. 332.

The high-ceilinged white corridors are cold and formal in the House Office Building, and as one passes along with echoing tread, only a glimpse of certain gentlemen dictating to their secretaries, or enjoying a convivial smoke, is obtained, for most of the massive oak doors are kept closed. A timid knock at No. 332 brought an instant response, and all fears were over, for a smiling young girl gave a "suffragist welcome" to the stranger, and put her at her ease in a moment.

Able Assistants at Hand

People say, "Oh, Miss Rankin is lucky," and she certainly is, for no male Representative ever had the good fortune to bring two such good-looking and valuable assistants to Washington. Able feminine secretaries, of course, are to be had, but to secure those who combine with their ability as stenographers and typewriters the aid of experienced politicians and tact of suffrage workers is a different proposition.

Miss Rankin's office, although of good size, is much too small for so popular a personage. It has been divided into an outer and inner room, as utterly unlike as can be imagined. On entering, broad, towering book cases meet the eye, in which ponderous volumes are seen, lending a sedate and legal air to the rather dark, constricted space. One or two chairs are the only furnishings possible. Here the visitor is met, and his or her business courteously inquired by one or the other of Miss Rankin's "friend secretaries," who, by their charm of manner, impress upon all callers the advantage the Representative from Montana enjoys in having as her assistants Miss Leech from Missoula, and Miss Fliegleman from Helena, suffragist friends and co-workers.

The Inner Office

The scribe herself, being lucky, was invited into the inner office. A burst of sunlight in contrast to the gloom of the outer office was the first impression, sunshine and flowers. The great window facing the square inner court below, graced by an enormous fountain, was bathed in sunshine, and upon the window-sill in vases, baskets, and receptacles of all kinds were flowers of every scent and hue. Two roomy desks were piled high with official-looking documents, and letters, but here too a wee spot was cleared for a bunch of American beauty roses, and a graceful basket of spring blossoms with a card of loving greeting from the W. C. T. U.

"We have so many flowers we cannot find place for them all," Miss Leech smilingly declared, glancing, with unconscious pride, at the flowers peeping out from boxes piled behind a screen.

Perhaps no truer estimate of Jeannette Rankin can be had than the love and estimation in which she is held by her two friends from Montana, who have known her intimately for years, worked with her for suffrage, and who have rejoiced with her mother, sisters, brother and friends in the success she has achieved—not for herself alone, but for all womanhood, and particularly for the advancement of "the cause" of votes for women.

Of Scotch Descent

Miss Rankin's father was a Scotchman. Away back in the old pioneer days he left Canada to make his home in Montana. He was a bridge-builder, and many of the first bridges of the state were due to his skill. He made his home on a big ranch near what is now Missoula, and built a saw-mill, which he ran himself. Out from faraway New Hampshire came a bright-eyed little school marm, to whom the big bridge-builder and ranchman at once lost his heart. So she consented to give up school teaching and to make the ranch a home. Here Jeannette and the other children were born, and on the ranch they lived the free life of a rancher's children until it came time to send the growing children to school, and the family moved to Missoula. In time Jeannette attended the University of Montana and became imbued with the desire to make her life of use to others, particularly to women and little children. After graduating from the University of Montana she went to California and engaged in welfare work.

Worked in Slums

In the slum district of San Francisco known as Telegraph Hill Miss Rankin worked diligently for the unfortunate, squalid inhabitants until she became convinced she could accomplish better results by obtaining practical training. With this end in view she journeyed to New York, and took up the study of philanthropy and sociology, later going to the state of Washington, where she engaged most successfully in child welfare work. Wherever she went, her compelling personality and feminine charm made her hosts of friends. In Washington she attended the University, using her spare time in devoting herself to further study of sociology and economics. It was at this time, Miss Fliegleman states, that Miss Rankin first resolved to devote her energies particularly to suffrage. When Jeannette graduated from the State University at Missoula she had already become converted to suffrage, and had gained her first experience in suffrage campaigning by making stump speeches to her fellow students; her sister sister Mary and Miss Leech becoming advocates of the cause through her efforts.

First Speech at Helena

The Representative from Montana's first formal speech was made at Helena, when she addressed the Legislature in an attempt to get the suffrage amendment passed by that body. The innovation of having a woman, and that woman just "a slip of a girl," make a public address was a nine days' wonder, at the time. The vote which followed was remarkably favorable, although not the necessary two-thirds. However, the people of Helena were delighted with the efforts of the young suffrage advocate, and the occasion was marked by the public presentation to Miss Rankin of "the biggest bunch of violets ever seen in Helena."

Returning to New York, Miss Rankin took up organization work in Manhattan Borough and later went West and engaged actively in the successful suffrage campaign in California.

The Montana Campaign

Encouraged by the California victory, Jeannette Rankin turned her face towards home determined to work with a will with the Montana Legislature. She went from county to county, speaking wherever and whenever she could, and making it her business to have a personal interview with every member of the Legislature, no matter what his political party or views. The Democrats were amazed to see a woman so successful a politician, and were forced as a result of her labors to put suffrage in their party platform. The Republicans, meeting the next week, consequently could do nothing less than follow suit. Very quietly Jeannette did her work, never forgetting the end in view, and in the following January, when the Legislature met, she had the unique honor of sitting in the balcony and seeing her suffrage bill go through without discussion.

"There was only two votes against suffrage in each House, and one man was deaf and declared afterward that 'he thought he was voting for Miss Rankin's bill,'" one of her friends explained, smilingly.

While the officers resident at headquarters had hoped to have the first woman Representative of the United States as their guest at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Miss Rankin, after mature thought, decided it would be better to have her own apartment. At the St. Nicholas apartments, 2020 California Street, Northwest, Jeannette Rankin, her mother, Miss Leach and Miss Fleigleman make their home. It is a lovely part of Mount Pleasant, selected by her brother, Mr. Rankin, after patient search through the city. From the windows of the St. Nicholas, amid her "happy family," when her official work is done, the lady from Montana can look down upon the city and see, far away, the great white dome of the Capitol of the nation—the building to which kindly fate has led her feet at the psychological moment. Like her father before her, Jeannette Rankin is a bridge-builder and dauntless pioneer.

THE WOMAN'S HOUR HAS STRUCK!

VETO DORMITORY AT BROWNING GREEN SCHOOL

COLUMBUS, O. — In the general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature this session was a provision for $120,000 for a woman's dormitory at the Bowling Green Normal School, and an item for $150,000 for a similar building at Ohio State University. Governor Cox vetoed both, the first on the ground that the institution has not enough students to warrant it, and the second because appropriations for the university building had been included in another bill.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB ESTABLISHES REST ROOM

BISBEE, Ariz. — A Business Women's Club has been organized in Bisbee. It plans to establish not only a downtown rest room for girls, but a place where they may combine education with recreation. To this end speakers and instructors will be engaged from time to time, and programs of music and general entertainments will be held. Suitable books will be provided for the rest rooms, and instruction will be given in domestic science, stenography, bookkeeping and other practical subjects

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN MARCH

Large Output of Town and City Bonds in Spite of Coming U. S. Bond Issue

While the international situation and the proposed bond issue by the U. S. Government have no doubt kept a large amount of investment capital from the market, the output of municipal securities in the United States during March, amounting to $32,550,409, shows an increase of over $7,000,000 as compared with the disposals for February 1917, and only slightly less than the aggregate for the month of March 1916, which amounted to $32,779,315. Several good-sized issues were placed during last month, the largest of which was a block of Cleveland, Ohio 4½ per cent bonds amounting to $4,400,000. These bonds were disposed of to various bankers at prices ranging from 101.30 to 103.89. One other large issue was by the State of Louisiana, at par, of $4,000,000 Port Commission harbor-improvement bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest. Some of the other important sales made in March were, Cameron Co. (Tex.) Irrigation Dist. No. 2, $510,000 6s; Dallas Co., Tex., $500,000 4½s; East View, Ohio (36 issues), $525,750 5s; Hamilton Co., Ohio, $500,000 4½s; Hamilton Co., Tenn. (3 issues), $730,000 4½s; Lake Worth (Fla.) Drainage Dist., $1,029,000 6s; Minneapolis, Minn., $505,411 4½s; Seattle (Wash.) School Dist. No. 1, $1,083,000 4½s, and Tulsa (Okla.) School Dist., $500,000 4½s.

During the month of March New York City made two public offerings of its revenue bonds and corporate stock notes, the first on March 5, when $15,000,000 of these securities were placed, $10,000,000 revenue bonds maturing June 6, 1917 and $5,000,000 corporate stock notes due May 27, 1917. Again on the 29th, $5,000,000 revenue bills due June 5, 1917, and $10,000,000 corporate stock notes maturing June 19, 1917, were disposed of. An additional lot of $3,500,000 revenue bonds and corporate stock notes were placed in March, of which $3,300,000 were taken by the various sinking funds of the city. For a full account of New York City's temporary borrowing for March see item on a subsequent page of this Department.

In addition to New York City's disposals of short-term securities, $9,773,544 of such loans were negotiated throughout the United States, bringing the total of temporary loans made in March up to $43,273,544.

In Canada $152,344,824 bonds and debentures were disposed of, including the $150,000,000 5 per cent Dominion Government war loan, for which subscription books were closed on March 23 as advertised. The loan was oversubscribed to the amount of $116,748,300. The Canadian total also includes $2,000,000 debentures placed by the Province of Manitoba. The city of San Juan, Porto Rico, sold during March $915,000 5s at 107.80.

The number of municipalities emitting permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during March, 1917 were 273 and 439, respectively. This contrasts with 303 and 435 for February 1917 and 396 and 658 for March 1916.

FEW WOMEN WISH TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Massachusetts Organizer Addresses Springfield Ward Meeting—Sees Ballot as Most Direct Means of Obtaining Reforms for Delinquent Women—Works for Civic Uplift of All Kinds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the last meeting of the Suffragists of precinct C, ward 5, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Boston, State Suffrage Organizer, spoke to an enthusiastic audience.

When asked what women would do with the vote, Mrs. Gilson said that if men were asked such a question they would think it their right to do just what they pleased with it. As a rule, however, Mrs. Gilson believes that women do not desire to hold office, but rather to carry their homemaking outside the home, to work along civic and philanthropic lines and to be better able to look after the health and welfare of other women and children. The organization which she hopes to bring about is to enable women to work together not only for suffrage, but along every line in which good can be accomplished. Mrs. Gilson spoke of some of the abuses which women have seen in the past and been powerless to remedy, mentioning, among others, the situation in New Jersey at the time when President Wilson was first Governor. There was no kind of reformatory for delinquent women in the state at that period, and the conditions existing were abominable. Every good citizen felt the need of a reformatory, but after the bill for one had been passed no money was appropriated on account of the influence of one of the saloon owners. It is facts like these which make it necessary for women to have the vote.

Mrs. Waldo L. Cook and Miss Ellen M. Cook opened their house for the meeting.

WOMEN WIN ELECTION AT VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

VALLEY CENTER, Kan.—In the election of April 2, the offices of mayor, police judge and five members of the council were won by women.

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Woman Suffrage—History, Arguments and Results ("Blue Book") is used as the text-book in the suffrage schools now being held in cities throughout the United States under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and in the schools conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

It is praised by teachers and pupils alike. One teacher has told us enthusiastically that in every subject in the course she was able to make pointed reference to the "Blue Book" or some scholar would promptly say, "That is in the Blue Book." High praise this, but the new edition fully warrants it.

The 1917 edition has been fully revised and enlarged with an index arranged for a Suffrage School Course. It comprises the history of Woman Suffrage, the arguments in its favor and the results in the States where women vote.

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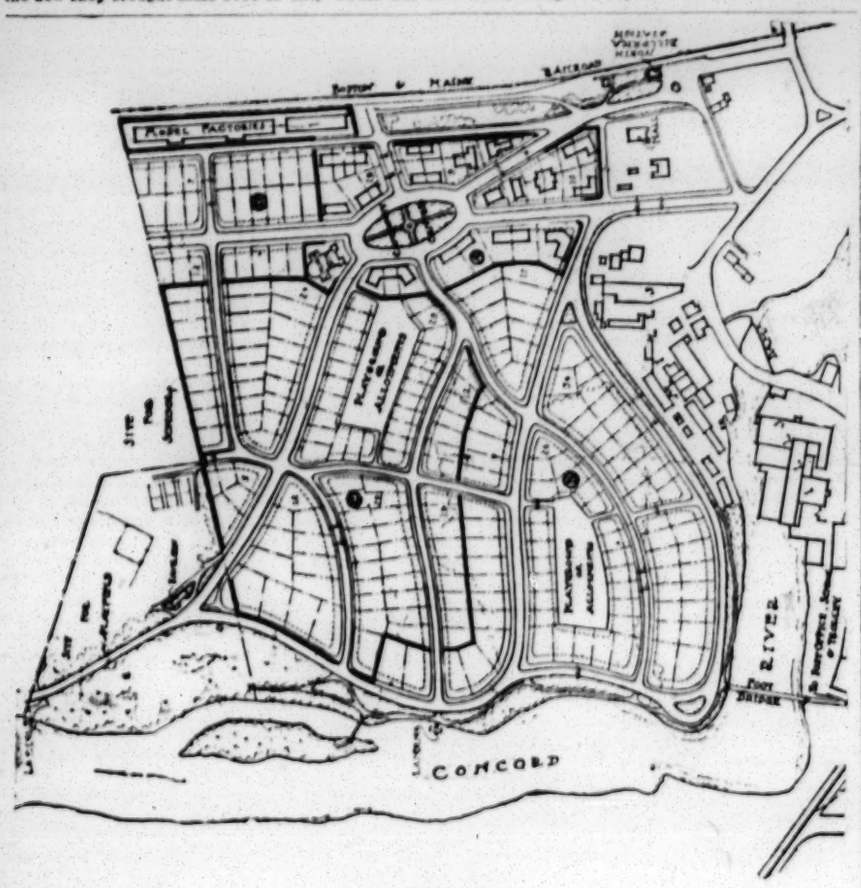
AMERICAN EXPERIMENT WITH GARDEN CITY IDEA

Development of Garden Suburb in Billerica on Co-Partnership Basis Provides Attractive Houses at Minimum Cost

A couple of years ago the Boston & Maine Railway decided to build its new car shop at Billerica, Mass. With about 2000 hands employed, the new shop brought some 8000 or 10,000 to Billerica. That is, it would have brought them if there had been any place for them to live. But there was no place, and probably would not have been, except for the presence of a "live" minister in town.

Rev. Charles H. Williams of Billerica has some queer ideas about religion. We say queer, because George Bernard Shaw is generally regarded as queer, and Williams's idea is much the same as that of Shaw's play, "Major Barbara." You remember the climax of the play, where Undershot, the munitions maker, asks Barbara which is better Christianity, to preach religion to people bribed with bread and molasses, or to help men by giving them work and a good home, and then letting them save their own souls. Not that Williams went into business on exactly those lines, but he did come to the conclusion that, next to food, man's essential need is a comfortable home. And from that idea was born the Garden Suburb.



PLAN FOR BILLERICA.

Originated In England

The garden suburb idea originated in England, beginning with the removal of a large manufacturing plant from London and the necessity of providing accommodations for workingmen and their families. In the first experiments, the companies built houses and rented them to employees. Later a co-partnership plan of building was worked out at Ealing.

The American adaption of the plan, as devised by Mr. Williams, took the form of a co-partnership holding company to build houses which members could pay for in instalments equivalent to rent

The Billerica scheme began when Mr. Williams secured an option on land near the railroad shops and started the Garden Suburb Company. Usually an influx of people into a town means a harvest for real estate speculators. Land is bought up and sold at a large advance to people who can least afford it. Because of this, it was determined to limit holdings in the co-partnership, and to provide that profits should not exceed 5 per cent. The scheme received the approval of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission.

Although a part of Billerica, the garden suburb is being built along its own lines. The 60 acres have been plotted into streets, open spaces and building lots. Plans for the construction of houses must be submitted to a board in order that the whole plan may not be violated by a single builder. About 40 houses are now completed and occupied

A Home On Small Capital

The advantages of the co-partnership housing plan come in the main from enabling the workingman, with the aid of a small amount of outside capital, which is amply secured, to do for himself what he cannot do individually, and what he cannot get from any other type of ownership. Freedom to "follow the job" without financial loss due to his moving is the most important result. Besides that, he gets the use of capital at a restricted low rate of interest, five per cent, which is a good deal less than the speculative builder and the tenement house owner demand from their investments in houses. The co-partnership organization makes it possible to develop a good-sized tract of land as a whole, with provision for the common interests of those who are to inhabit it. Further, the scheme gives the advantages, in cost, of what is practically wholesale construction and buying of materials.

Costs Figured Closely

Billerica costs have been figured rather closely to a point which seems to assure successful operation. At the full price for the 57 acres in the Billerica tract, the "raw" cost per acre is about $200. Assuming that half the area is devoted to streets, parks, areas and garden allotments, the housing area is about 28 acres, costing $400 per acre. With a limit of eight lots to the acre, this would give the raw cost of a house lot 50 by 100 feet at about $80. The calculations of many real estate experts have shown that the cost of a house lot improved, namely, with roads, walks and sewers, and including carrying charges, is about three times the raw cost. It is believed, therefore, that the improved lots at Billerica can be sold for about $250, or about five cents a foot.

In the matter of building, concrete construction seems to be indicated. There is abundant and suitable material on the ground. A concrete house, properly built, deteriorates very slowly, much less than a frame building, and requires much less outlay for repairs. Moreover, new methods of concrete construction which are being pushed by some large companies (not the Edison multi-twin huckleberry sort of house) give promise that a five-room house can be built properly for about $1700.

Rents Based On Wages

Billerica rents are based on one week's wages for the month. With the cost of a house and improved lot at about $2000, the average week's wage of the Billerica railroad workmen, $15, will provide an adequate return, amounting to nine per cent gross. A rent of $180 a year ($15 a month) will pay five per cent on the $2000 investment, give one per cent for surplus account, and leave three per cent, or $60, for taxes and depreciation and repairs during the year.

A person who wants to have a home under this plan has many choices of the method of getting it. He may pay the minimum rate and continue to pay rent and let his surplus accumulate, or he may buy a larger number of shares and continue smaller payments. If he is able to do any part of the work in building the house, such as painting, paperhanging or plumbing, he receives credit for the labor he performs. Every effort is made to enable him to have a comfortable home at the lowest expense

Fluidity of Labor

Not the least beneficial result of the co-partnership plan is its relation to modern labor conditions. It is greatly to the advantage of the average workingman to be free to move from place to place as business conditions change. For this reason it frequently becomes a hardship for a man working for moderate pay to own his own home. Conditions which would cause him to sell his home would be those of general depression, and consequently he would be obliged to take a low price for his property. Then, too, there are very valid reasons against anyone investing all his savings in a house, especially if he cannot pay for it in cash.

The co-partnership plan fits admirably into the condition of retaining freedom to move, and at the same time placing a part of the responsibility of house-holding. As a member of the co-partnership company, the tenant assumes a share of the responsibility of the whole enterprise, so far as he has made payments upon his house. In case he finds it to his interest to leave the community, he is assured that he will get back the money which he has invested and whatever profits may have accrued during his residence.

Experience in England and elsewhere has shown that the tenant feels his own interest, and not only does not abuse the property, but takes excellent care of it. He meets his payments with regularity and works for the general good of the community.

The social, the sanitary and the money benefits to the tenant from living in an attractively planned, open suburb, in good houses, with a garden for each house, plenty of play room for children, and with everyone working together to keep things bright and attractive, have been proved as real and actually attainable as they seem probable in the mere statement of them.

Advantage to Tenants

The Garden Suburb plan is English in origin, but has been adapted successfully to meet American conditions. By means of it, wage earners in moderate circumstances may become householders at far less expense than when dealing with real estate brokers and contractors. Under the co-partnership plan, a person may have his own home and yet be sure of getting back his investment in case the exigencies of labor considerations require him to move. The advantages of living in a well-planned, sanitary community, with land at his disposal for gardening and recreation, are realized to an extent which is impossible through the individual efforts.

BILLERICA'S GARDEN SUBURB

A TYPICAL RESIDENCE IN BILLERICA'S GARDEN CITY

FARMERS' CLUBS KEEP WISCONSIN YOUTHS ON LAND

Lake View Club a Typical Family Association to Give Social Advantages

MADISON, Wis. — Lack of social opportunities is a reason why so many young people leave the farms and go to the towns to seek employment. In some sections of the United States an effort is being made to bring social advantages to the farm to encourage people to stay on the "land."

In Wisconsin several community clubs have been instituted. Professors Calpin and Sawtelle tell of the Lake View Club in Walworth county, a farmers' family club. They say:

"The club was organized in March, 1913, with a membership of about 150 men and women At present, the membership is approximately 200, and a very large proportion of the families in the townships are represented.

"The aim of the meeting is twofold. One object is to bring the people together for social intercourse so that they may become accustomed to being sociable together, to learn to know and understand one another, and to acquire the confidence in one another, which is the foundation for successful united action.

"The second object is to provide something of value from an education standpoint on general or technical subjects.

"During the winter of 1914-1915, a five-number lecture course was held with such success that a second course was held during the winter of 1915-1916 This was a greater success than the first, as more expensive and experienced speakers were provided. A third course for the winter of 1916-1917 is in progress.

"Early in 1916 an agricultural school was held for four days at the town hall under the auspices of the club, the instructors being furnished by the College of Agriculture. This is regarded as the greatest success of the year. About 500 people attended the day sessions, and 200 in the evening. As a result of the work of the club in general and of the agricultural school in particular, a cow-testing association has been organized."

The club has been active in getting the voters of Linn township interested in making appropriations for a new town hall. A corn contest, in co-operation with the county superintendent of schools, aroused the interest of the children in agricultural efficiency. In 1914 this was enlarged into a school children's township fair.

"The way those school children came in with corn, and grain, and potatoes, and produce of all kinds, needlework, cooking, and school exhibits, was amazing. Lunch counters, candy, lemonade and ice cream booths, a shooting gallery, a vaudeville show, and a freak show—both of local talent—added to the liveliness and interest of the occasion, and brought in enough change to pay all the prizes and expenses and to leave a surplus in the treasury."

WOULD TEACH ALL GIRLS TO EARN OWN LIVING

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "No girl in America is so rich that she can afford not to know how to earn," says Miss Sophie Kerr, one of the editors of the Woman's Home Companion.

Industrial training for every girl is recommended by this businesswoman. On reaching the age of 19, the girl should be given training for self-support, and then should earn her own living for two years.

"Every girl, rich or poor, ought to know how to do things. She ought to be able to cook a meal, to make or mend a dress, to trim a hat, to write a check, to understand and perform the simple process of business and everyday life. She should be trained to do some one job well enough to be paid for it. And, as a final test of her capabilities—her readiness to meet responsibilities—she should earn her living for at least two years.

"Girls need this apprenticeship in self-support not merely because at some time in their lives they may have to earn their way," Miss Kerr sums up, "but because utter idleness has a very bad effect on any young woman. There is one in my home town who sits on the piazza all day long while her mother cooks her meals and irons her blouses. That girl is the laziest, dullest, most lackadaisical person I know She is a potato, a cabbage.

"If every girl worked for two years before her marriage, she'd marry just the same," Miss Kerr says. "Nothing under the shining sun will keep the average girl from marrying. Only I think that after two years in the business or professional world she would be much more interesting to her husband. He could talk to her in his own language."

LOOKING INTO HISTORY

From Kansas City Independent

"Here, Johnny," said the father, "what are you doing in that bookcase?" "I want to find a history of the United States." "What for?" "Well, Billy Jenkins says Tim Riley pitched for the National last year, and I want to find out if he did."

WOMEN START ECONOMY WORK

Massachusetts Suffragists Will Campaign to Eliminate Waste — Patriotic Services Offered to the Governor

BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts suffragists are starting a campaign to encourage economy and eliminate waste.

The chairman of the State Executive Board, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, has sent letters to each district urging the 125,000 enrolled suffragists to cooperate in war on the garbage pail, lectures on food values and abstinence from luxuries.

"On clothing alone," the letter reads, "women could save enough to lift the heavy burden of the war from the working people, yet few women have the courage to do this unless they joined with a number of women whom they knew."

Back yard gardens and community ploughed vacant lot gardens constitute a prominent feature of the campaign. The letter advises women to work under the supervision of experts and to arrange talks on soils, fertilizers and planting.

A letter has been sent to Governor McCall, saying:

"The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, through its district leaders of an organization extending into every congressional, senatorial and representative district of the State, hereby offers its loyal and patriotic service to your excellency and to your Committee on Public Safety and begs to place before you the practical plan of work adopted by our organization.

"Respectfully yours,

"Gertrude Halladay Leonard.

"Chairman Executive Board."

Many Agencies Urge Vacant Lot Gardens

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The campaign for vacant lot gardens and the fullest possible utilization of small patches of soil for raising food products has received the backing of Secretary of War Baker. This movement seems to him to be "a real contribution to the strength of the nation."

Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture, a member of the Emergency Food Garden Commission, is now touring the South in the interest of the vacant lot campaign. Not only is the federal government promoting the idea, but cities and individuals are investigating it likewise. The garden bureau of Chicago is drilling over 50 speakers in the use of charts and plant talks, so that they will be able to go about educating the average citizen on the subject. Schools, women's clubs and civic organizations will get the benefit of lectures from these speakers. Nearly a section of land adjoining the mills of the American Steel & Wire Company in North Chicago will be converted into a vast garden this summer. The company has turned the use of the land over to its employees. Small plots will be made, so that as many as possible of the workingmen may have gardens.

Many calls are coming into the office of the Hampden (Mass.) County Improvement League for small plots of land on which to raise vegetables during the summer. Hundreds of letters are being sent out by the league to managers of industries to find out how much land they have available for gardens. The league wants to get information as to how much land the company owns, land which can be leased nearby to be furnished to employes, and how many employes have enough land at home, what is the total number of those, who are going into garden work, how many of these laboring people are experienced in garden work and could become local supervisors, with their names and addresses, is the company willing to pay pro rate for the supervision or will it provide its own supervision, and if so does the company want the league to assist. Information is also desired as to what each company can do to assist its employes by preparation of soil and by aiding employes to purchase, co-operatively, their seed, fertilizer, cans for canning, tools, etc.

Many newspapers are devoting a column or more every day to advice on how to plant and cultivate vegetables. Editorials on the garden movement are appearing frequently in the metropolitan dailies. The Kansas City Star says: "The potato blossom is going to be the national backyard flower this year. In nearly every city of importance associations are being formed to farm the vacant lots. St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Denver, Minneapolis, Boston, Columbus and New York are all taking up the plan."

TIME OF NO VALUE

From New York Times

A northerner, riding through the West Virginia mountains, came up with a mountaineer leisurely driving a herd of pigs.

"Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider.

"Out to pasture 'em a bit."

"What for?"

"To fatten 'em."

"Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten 'em on grass? Up where I came from we pen them up and feed them on corn. It saves lots of time."

"Yaas, I s'pose so," drawled the mountaineer, "but what's time to a hawg?"

MAKING FOREIGNERS SPEAK AMERICAN

Dramatic English Teaching at the Ford Motor Plant. Class of 2700 Speaking Fifty Languages

So much interest was aroused by the article in the last issue of the Woman's Journal on Americanizing the Immigrant by the Library Method, that a representative of the paper investigated by personal visit the factory method employed by Henry Ford at Detroit.

The spectacle of hundreds of foreigners, speaking 50 nation tongues, reciting at the top of their voices the words and sentences flung dramatically at them by a fellow workman is very stimulating and convincing.

The Journal representative could not help joining in and repeating the lessons

"Good American boys," shouts the teacher, "now you have learned one good American word."

Words Built into Sentences

After they have been drilled in five separate words, they are given sentences into which one of these words fit.

Again, as always is the repetition in ringing sonorous tones by the teacher, "Good American boys; now you have learned one good American sentence." Always the sentence is illustrated by appropriate actions —sitting at the table: using knife and fork.

The utmost cordiality and friendship prevails and stiffness, shyness and looks of distrust or aversion are noticably absent.

In fact racial antipathies melt in this atmosphere quickly under the influence of the continuous repetition of the phrase:

"Good American Boys."

The Ford English School was started in May, 1914, with one teacher and twenty pupils. The latter part of the same month five experienced teachers took up the work and found the plan of Dramatic English teaching employed to be very successful. In September following a call was made in the plant for volunteer teachers and the response was so generous and the interest so splendidly maintained that the enrollment of the school was soon increased to 2700 pupils, at which number it has remained more or less fixed for the two and a half years which the school has been running.

The Problems or Lessons

A problem which had to be met early was that of providing suitable lessons for the men. The head of the school, with valuable suggestions from foremen and others throughout the plant as a starting point, had collected and arranged considerable data based upon the daily living needs of the men, preparing thus a series of seventy-two lessons. The lesson exercises take up such matters as the proper care of the body, bathing, clean teeth, etc.; daily helps in and about the factory, including safety first and first aid; matters of civil government of the state and the nation; how to obtain citizenship papers, etc. In a word, the lessons are based on environmental conditions and their improvement.

Two Lessons Each Week

The seventy-two lessons are taught in thirty-six weeks, two lessons a week, each covering a period of an hour and a half. When the course is complete the foreigners, whatever the land of their birth, are able to read, write, and speak simple American language.

Perfected Gouin Method

The Cumulative Method of teaching is used. This system may be explained as an adaptation of the Francis Gouin Method which originated in Germany about the year 1710. Francis Gouin, a Frenchman, had a great desire to learn the German language, but after spending much time in studying German grammars, he found himself still unable to speak the language. Accordingly he visited Germany and made his home in a German family. The next step was to observe and record the gestures supplementing conversation and the actions by which familiar spoken phrases were executed. Through book studies and the aid supplied by this course of observation he was soon able to speak German. His system has become an accepted method of instructing pupils in acquiring a foreign language. The Ford system, however, differs from this and all other existing systems in that it furnishes instruction sheets and classroom programs for the guidance of the teacher.

The Cumulative Method of dramatization employed as introduced, is being promoted by the National Association of Dramatic English Teachers.

All Teachers Fellow Workmen

As previously stated, all teachers in the Ford English School are volunteers, employes of the company from all parts of the plant, who are willing in the spirit of "Help the Other Fellow" to give their own time, without pay, to the work of instructing the foreigners in the American language. These teachers are put into a teachers' training class which meets every week. After approximately three months' instruction they become substitute teachers and may then teach two school periods a week. If satisfactory results are obtained these teachers are given regular classes.

Compensation Not Financial

A further word about the volunteer teachers will prove of interest. Although they give their services gratis, they receive a considerable degree of compensation from their training class work and from the Teachers' Literary Club. The latter organization is built on the lines of the old-fashioned debating society and meets for debate and social intercourse twice each month. It has a male chorus and very proficient debaters. An accessory of the Teachers' Literary Club is the Boosters' Club or the Ford English School Boosters consisting of those foremen or department heads throughout the plant who have served as judges of a debate at one of the regular meetings.

In addition to these benefits each teacher has an opportunity to obtain instruction in English, practical psychology and the fundamental principles of public speaking.

Three Classes Graduated

To return to the school itself: thus far there have been three graduating classes. July 25, 1915, one hundred and fifteen men were graduated in the first class; the second class consisting of five hundred and nineteen men was graduated February 27, 1916; and the third with two hundred and thirty men received diplomas October 1, 1916. At present, preparations are being made for a fourth class, to be graduated in a few weeks.

Of the twenty-seven hundred men in the school it is not possible to give diplomas to those who have merely a sufficient satisfactory knowledge of the American language, because some men may lack familiarity with the principles of the government of the state or the nation.

Must Learn Civil Government

Every graduate must be thoroughly familiar with the basic principles of civil government.

Each class graduating has had a representative who made an address in the American language as part of the program of the graduating exercises. Each class represented over fifty languages. A graduate receives a diploma signed by officers of the company and those of the Educational Department certifying that he can read, write and speak the American language sufficiently well for the usages of common life, and also that he possesses a knowledge of the fundamental principles of American government.

Table Manners Also Taught

In addition to the basic principles of civil government the simple fundamentals of table manners are taught, as, how to sit down at the table, how to place the napkin, how to put sugar and cream into coffee and how to drink from a cup and not from a saucer. The men are taught how to use a knife and fork; that a knive is made to cut with and a fork to convey food to the mouth.

The men are also taught how to be introduced one to another, how to shake hands with the warmth of greeting of the Ford English School way.

It is a fitting climax to the course that each graduate should carry with him a sense of the thoroughly unifying influence of the common language.

A Great Melting Pot

A spectacular feature of the program at the two more recent Graduating Exercises was the driving home of the idea of a united nation and the welding together of peoples speaking 52 tongues into one people, the citizens of America.

It would be an oversight not to mention the American Club in connection with the Ford English School. This is an organization of the alumni of the English School, all of whom are eligible to this Club.

Historical events in which the English School participated were the Americanization programs on Independence Day, 1915 and 1916. Two thousand Ford English School pupils and four thousand other Ford employes marched to the Detroit city hall where they were met by the mayor and other city officials. Massed in front of the city hall the men sang "America," in which the word "chosen" had been substituted for "native" in the first line of the second verse. The men then participated in the Americanization Day events. These events stimulated the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Board of Education to undertake the teaching of English in the schools by the Ford Method.

The Idea Spreading to Other Cities

From here is has spread to other cities, and various corporations are taking up the Cumulative Method of English teaching initiated at the Ford Plant.

Several Canadian and American concerns have sent men to the Ford Plant to be trained as teachers of the Ford Method.

So thoroughly has the spirit of the school permeated the factory at large, that a foreman holding a prominent position in the plant recently remarked that it was now easier for him to handle 300 men than 25 before the school was started.

Melting Into True Americans

One of the illustrations shown is that of a giant "melting pot" into which at graduation the men enter as from the gang-plank of the steamer. They go down into the pot in all the curious and fantastic garbs which they actually wore on arriving in this country.

The teachers begin to stir with great ladles, when the men climb up and out of the pot, garbed as full fledged up-to-date Americans. This spectacle has been wonderfully helpful.

Another photograph shows the graduating of October 1916 assembled in front of the building. Dr. S. S. Marquis, who has many friends in and around Boston is at the head of this remarkable work as the representative of Mr. Ford's personal ideas and wishes which are to do the work thoroughly even if you have to go slowly.